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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
26th Jan.	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	CORANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	6284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9508
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	6284	BRITANNIA	6926
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7588		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	6284	HIMALAYA	6926
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6922
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 8 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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BOMBAY, 21st *December*, 1906.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "

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Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th February.
KORNEUBURG	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th April.
KORNEUBURG	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7388	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colleluni	2nd May.
* PERSIA	3895	P. Cragletto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colleluni	28th January.
PERSIA	3895	P. Cragletto	24th February.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	28th Jan. 11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur.	31st Jan. 9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	1st Feb. 10 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 31st Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mohomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 2nd Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
PUTTALA	3000	30th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	8124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
† BRITANNIA	H. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shatto Abrey	5105	25th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Bilgat	6209	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shatto Abrey	5105	20th June

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Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	R
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

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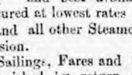

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	.....	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	4th Feb.	13th Feb.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	19th Feb.	2nd Mar.
RIOJUN MARU	...	C. B. Lapraik	5th Mar.	16th Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	19th Mar.	30th Mar.
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Houma	2nd April	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Houma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 28th January, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. T. T. C.

BOMBAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1907.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

LUXMON DHARMAJI DANDEKER, late of Bombay Bhandari Hindu Inhabitant.
GEORGE SYDENHAM ROBERTS, late in the employ of the North-Western Railway at Sukkur,
KUNDASAMI MUDLIA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
KHANUMBAI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant
WILLIAM MAPLETON VEVERS, late an Engineer in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Coy, at Bhopal.
WILLIAM ALLEN BROAD, late of the Civil, Veterinary Department, Poona.
JOSEPH MICHAEL ERNEST COOKE, a Clerk in Holy Orders, late Chaplain of Indore, Central India.
NATHUBHAI NANABHAI, late of Poona, Visa Sarmali Soni Hindu Inhabitant.
MANUEL ANTHONY D'ALMEIDA, late a Clerk in the employ of the Bombay Company, Ld, Bombay.
SAMUEL LEEUH, late proprietor of the firm of Messrs. S. L. Norman and Coy, Booksellers, Bombay.
EDWARD ROBERTSON CRAIG, late of the Aden Pilot Service.
HORMUSJI BYRAMJI MOOS, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
BOMBAY, THE 24TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1907.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

Re: THE ANNUAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARDS OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

FOR THE SUCCESSFUL L. M. & S. CANDIDATES, 1906.

APPLICATIONS from intending competitors will be received by the Undersigned not later than the 31st January, 1907, in connection with the Examinations for the award of the Scholarships etc., as follows :—

a. The Hunter Prize for Proficiency in Ophthalmology.
b. The C. F. Khory Scholarship for proficiency in Gynoecology and Diseases of Women.
c. The Dinbai Dinshaw Wacha Prize of Books for proficiency in Gynoecology and Diseases of Women.
d. The Hewlett Prize in Hygiene.

2. Only those who had been fifth year students during the Sessions 1905-06, need apply.
3. The precise date of the Examination will be notified in course of Time.
4. With a view to facilitate communication, it is particularly desired that accuracy be maintained in regard to the addresses, while submitting applications.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M.D., *Lieut. Colonel*, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1907.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT MADRAS.

Petition No. 181 of 1906.

In the matter of MESSIEURS ARBUTHNOT and COMPANY and PATRICK MACFADYEN sir GEORGE GOUGH ARBUTHNOT and JOHN MONTGOMERY YOUNG ..... Insolvents.

To the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Insolvents,—

TAKE NOTICE that on the 22nd day of OCTOBER, 1906, the abovenamed Debtors presented petition to this Court praying for the benefit of the Insolvency Act 1848, and that on the same day an order was made Vesting the Estate of the Debtors in the Official Assignee.

And also take Notice that the 25th day of February, 1907, has been appointed for the further hearing of the said petition and the examination of the said Debtors.

And also take Notice that the first meeting of Creditors in the above matter will be held at the Victoria Public Hall, Madras, on the 18th day of February, 1907, at 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon.

And also take Notice that if you intend to oppose the said petition, you must on or before the 21st day of February, 1907, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk and serve on the petitioner a copy of a notice stating the grounds of your Opposition. Proof of your claim and proxy if any must be lodged with the Official Assignee at his Chambers in the High Court Buildings, Madras, one clear day before the day of the meeting.

The Schedule of Creditors and Assets of the Debtor may be inspected at the Office of the Chief Clerk on any day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.—Dated this 9th day of January, 1907.

J. H. BAKEWALL,
Chief Clerk,

ORR, DAVID AND BRIGHTWELL,
Attorneys of the Insolvents.

A. READ,
Official Assignee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
SUIT No. 296 OF 1906,
HALIMABAI widow of CASSUM JOOSUB
VERSUS
NOOR MAHOMED JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA
and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estates of JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA or CASSUM JOOSUB who died at Bombay on or about the 25th day of January, 1894, and 2nd November, 1904, respectively or against the Firm of JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA which was carried on at Abdul Rehman Street for sale of articles of haberdashery &c. are hereby required to send in their claims to M.A. Patheria the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Office of the Undersigned at 14K Hummum Street, Fort, within one Calendar month from the date hereof and if so required by notice in writing from the said Receiver are in person or by their attorneys requested to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default that they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1907.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Attorneys
for Mr. M. A. Patheria the Receiver.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 80,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to begin by May 15th and to be completed by June 1st, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian :—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian :—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales :—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland :—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian :—Mixed Hardwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber when more than one class is offered, and to quote rate for each class as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed hardwoods, the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Howrah.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F.O.R. at Howrah.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at Station after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Tenders should be returned filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, by 12 noon, on FRIDAY, 15th March, 1907, and should be superscribed "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store-keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on order of the Railway Board provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioner will commence ENQUIRY as to the VALIDITY of VOTES that have been objected to or challenged on MONDAY, the 28th Instant, at 11 A.M. Bombay Time. The parties challenging and the parties whose Votes have been objected to and who have made applications to the Commissioner are requested to be present at the Municipal Council Hall at the time specified above.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

FROM the First of February, 1907, Passengers holding Week End Return Tickets from MANMAD will be allowed to travel by the Up Calcutta Mail Train advertised to reach Victoria Terminus at 13 o'clock and those from Nasik and Deviali by the Up Nasik Express advertised to reach Victoria Terminus at 12-5 o'clock on TUESDAY every Week.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, THE 24TH JANUARY, 1907.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LEASES of all sites for boutiques in the Pearl Fishery Camp Marichchukkaddi will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION by the Assistant Government Agent Mannar at Marichchukkaddi, on TUESDAY, February 12th and following days if necessary.

By His Excellency's Command,
G. M. FOWLER.
Acting Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
COLOMBO, 16TH JANUARY, 1907.

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JUBILEE ORGANETTE

ENSURES a pleasant musical evening, Organette and 12 feet of music sent post free for 20s. Additional music at 1d. per foot. nearly 1,000 tunes in stock.
DEPT. E., Draper's Organette Works,
Blackburn, Eng.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 209 of 1904.

GABLUSHA PRANJIWANDAS and RAMDAS PRANJIWANDAS, both of Thana Lad Bania, Money-lenders, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Thana outside the Jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
MANGALDAS HIRALAL, a speculator in Government Notes, and MOTIBAI, wife of the said MANGALDAS HIRALAL, both of Cambay, Lad Bania Hindu Inhabitants, at present residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of Immoveable Property dated the 7th day of December, 1906, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the first Defendant, Mangaldas Hiralal, in the following property :—

All that piece or Parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground and dwelling house or building or messuage standing thereon, situate, lying and being on Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 94 Square Yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, and New No. 597, Old Survey No. 61, and New Survey No. 505, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward C Nos. 5816-17, and Street Nos. 346-48, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the South by the house of Gordhandas Jadaosha, on or towards the West by the Halalkhor passage, and on or towards the North by the house of Nagindas Marfatia Vakil,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 18th day of February, 1907, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.—Dated this 15th day of January, 1907.

K. F. MODI.,
Assistant Commissioner.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE following is a list, arranged in regimental order of officers who have recently graduated at the Staff College :—

Major E Makins, D S O	...	1st Dragoons
Major D'A Legard	...	17th Lancers
Major H A D Simpson-Baikie	...	Royal Art
Major K A Bright	...	"
Capt. R A Greathed	...	"
Brevet Major C Stirling	...	"
Brevet Major A M N Mackenzie	...	"
Brevet Major G T M Bridges, D S O	...	"
Capt H A L H Wade	...	"
Brevet Major C W Gwynn, C M G, D S O.		Royal Eng
Capt P Mood, C M G	...	"
Brevet Major C E Cerkran	...	Grenadier Guards
Brevet Major Hon J F Gathorne-Hardy	...	"
Brevet Major R S May	...	Royal Fusiliers
Capt E A Plunkett	...	Lincolnshire Regt
Capt E C Dwyer	...	Leicestershire Regt
Capt T C FitzHugh, M V O	...	Royal Irish Regt
Capt T J Marrable	...	Lancashire Fusiliers
Capt E D'A le Mottee, D S O	...	Gloucestershire Regt
Capt T S Lambert	...	East Lancashire Regt
Capt H N R Cowie, D S O	...	Dorsetshire Regt
Capt K R Hamilton, D S O	...	Oxfordshire Light Inf
Capt P C B Skinner	...	Northamptonshire Regt
Brevet Major H Isacke	...	Royal West Kent Regt
Capt C P Higginson, D S O	...	Shropshire Light Inf
Capt W A Payn	...	"
Brevet Major G V Hordern	...	King's Royal Rifle Corps
Major E R Bradford	...	Seaforth Highlanders
Major R B Stephens	...	Rifle Brigade
Capt Hon R Dawnay, D S O	...	"
Capt H A V Cummins	...	Indian Army
Capt A S Cobbe, V C., D S O	...	"
Brevet Major F A Maxwell, V C D S O	...	"
Capt D Beatse	...	"
Capt O J B Hay	...	"
Capt St G B Armstrong	...	Royal Marine Light Inf
Brevet Major I S T Halliday, V C	...	"
Brevet Major H K Borstall	...	Royal Canadian Art
Brevet Major A H Macdonell, D S O	...	Royal Canadian Regt

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, January 26.

1 The Squadron will parade at the Riding School at 7-30 a m punctually on Tuesday the 29th instant.
Dress—Review Order, White, Carbine and Sword.
New Members Khaki.
2 The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this Saturday afternoon the 26th Instant from 3 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 26.

CORPS PARADE.

To-day Saturday the 26th instant.
No 1 and 2 Co—16" R M L Practice, at Mahalaxmi Fort, at 4-45 p. m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
No 1 Co parade at Church Gate Station at 4 p. m.
Train leaves 4-15 p.m
No 2 Co parade at Mahalaxmi Fort 4-30 p. m.

RIFLE MEETING.

The following Matches will be shot for at Santa Cruz on Sunday the 27th instant.
Match V Monsoony Members Cup.
Ranges 300 and 600 yards.
Match VII Celerity and Precision.
Double from 300 yards to 200 yards and fire for one minute time to be taken from starting point.
Match VIII Running Man.
Range 200 yards 2 shots per run Magazine may be used.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, January 26.

486 Musketry—To-morrow Sunday the 27th instant.
The Ridge Ranges at Ghat-Kopar and Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing.
487 Rank Inserts—The undermanned having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to Companies as follows :—
No 6019 Vol B Gardner, to "C" Coy ; No 6047 Cadet Abrahams and No 6048 Cadet G Wilson to "H" Coy.
488—Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 2nd to 9th February 1907.
Conveyance.—On Saturday the 2nd February—Special accommodation will be made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 3 25 p m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahalaxmi Stations. Volunteers travelling from any other stations will pay their own fare which will be refunded.
The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily :—

From Santa Cruz.. 9-4, and 9-40 am.
From Colaba .. 4-55 p m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway Tickets will be issued at the Orderly Room for one hour after every parade, and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.
Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.
Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to complete any deficiencies to which they are entitled before the 31st instant.
Adjutants Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 31st instant, and open in Camp on the 1st proximo.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

STAFF COLLEGE.

List of Graduates.

The following is a list, arranged in regimental order of officers who have recently graduated at the Staff College :—

*Daniell, H J		*Bales, A C H A
*Corbett, T W		Addington, R A
Lean, H H		Heyder, J G
Lyon, A F F		Stewart, G C
*St George, G S W		* Hinde, R G
Hamfrigues, G G		Lane, F N
McCalmont, D H B		Parker, W M
*Cambell, F C G		Lambert, K
*Munro, V R		Haig, A L
*Minchinton, H D		Lovebond, R D
Butler, J F P		Reynolds, T
*Walker, G B		Tolson, W G
*Bisset, L V S		Hodson Smith, H B
Thomson, L H		Harrison, J de C
*Somerville, E A		Meecealy, J
Cripps, L H		Pereira, A B P
*Fothergill, J		Stewart, A H
*Turner, G F		* Atkinson, E G
Fry, J W L		* Norman, H J
*Mulew, M R B		Hargood-Ash, G St A
de Miremont, R G E		*Irwin, L B
Farie, C A G L H		Sell-bury Trelawny, L D St A
*Beales, A G		Charles, A A R
*Birkbeck, M		Trendale, C H
Adams, C B		Anderson, J V C
*Bradyll, E C R C		Brodie, I W
*Panting, T J		Harvey, G C I
*Raymond, B S		May, C O
*Hoyle, C A		Anderson, F
*Cripps, E J		Garnett, P N
*Arnott, A M		Michells, W H M
Crippe, H R		Hawkins, G H
Terry, W E C		Fowler, A A
*Welman, W H L J		Jones, T C
Hayes, G		Simpson, G E
*Farquharson, C W		Powell, F C
Justice, G H		Mankelow, A E
*Bell-Bivar, H F		Hope Johnstone, W G T
Dobson, G W		Milligan, J H
Adams, S G H		Will, N G H
Bisley, W P		Skinner, G E M
{ Fovle, C H		Vyvyan, W D
{ Franks, J		Wicker, T
Thomson, A Y G		Carter, C K
*Hopkinson, G H		Robson, T K
Wintle, N		Sasse, F H
Norrington, R L		Cholmley, R S
Faulanor, 8 S J		Neville, G L
Ebrington 7thcount		Dilworth, M P
*Baddeley, S K L		Maclean, A K
Gore-Langton, M V		Watson, R M
Berwick, R G		Dunne, J T V
*Barker, R B		Hanly, E D
*Ogilvy, J D		Dixon, W L
*Jebson, T S		Colquhoun, A G C
Hamilton, J M		Grantham, C A
*Coventry, W J		Anderson, D V F
de Crespigny (Champion), C N		Robinson, H G
Baldera, R E		Slattery, H F
Towers-Clark, W T		Richardson, D C H
Robinson, G St G		Hargreaves, C P
Fellowes, R T		Haskett-Smith, E A
Boyle, A R		Joseph, C E C
*Yarsem, H S I		
{ Watts, R A B P		
{ Wright, G T		

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—Jan. 5, at 3 Broadpark Villa, Whiteburch, Devon, wife of Col. P. T. Clark, 1st Oxfordshire Light Inf. of a son.
CHANTREY—Jan. 6, at 7 Minister Road, Brondesbury, wife of Wm. Herbert Chantrey, of a daughter.
EMERSON—Jan. 6, at 39 Monk Gate, York, wife of Lieut.-Col. Bomford Emerson, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a daughter.
EVANS—Jan. 3, at Dover, wife of Capt. C. L. Evans, Royal Garrison Art, of a daughter.
HUTCHESON—Dec. 14, at Bijnor, United Provinces, India, wife of Capt G. Hutcheson, Indian Medical Service, of a son.
KNOWLING—Jan. 2, at Mount Priory, Plympton, Devon, wife of Capt. George F. S. Knowling, R. N. (retired), of a son.
ROLLESTON—Jan. 8, at The Bridge House, Mordiford, Hereford, wife of Capt. G. Rolleston, King's Shropshire Light Inf, of a son.
STEEL—Jan. 2, at Stirling Home, Alexandra Road, South Farnborough, Hants, wife of Major E. B. Steel, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BELCHER—HOWELL—Jan. 2, at St. Lawrence's Church, Jersey, Arthur Hayes Belcher, M. A. Oxon, to Mildred, daughter of Col. Howell, late 3rd batt. The Buffs, East Kent Regt.
DWYER—GILLMAN—Jan. 3, at St. Thomas a Becket, Portsmouth, Capt. Bertie Cunynghame Dwyer, Leicestershire Regt., son of the late Capt. Robert Hoare Dwyer, Royal Marine Light Inf., to Beryl Maud, daughter of Mr. William Gillman.
FORD—DELACY—Jan. 5, at Emmanuel Church, Charles Annesley Wilbraham Ford, major Indian Army, son of the late Capt. Charles Wilbraham Ford, to Constance Rosamund, daughter of Charles John De Lacy, Esq.
HALAHAN—COOPER—Jan. 2, at Chiddingfold, Lieut. Henry Crosby Halahan, his Majesty's ship Excellent, son of the late Col. S. H. Halahan, 44th Regt., to Brenda Cecil, daughter of the Rev. T. S. Cooper.
JENKINS—OSBORNE—Jan. 7, at Christ Church, Clifton, Capt W. R. H. Jenkins (late 7th Dragoon Guards), to Isabel Mary daughter of Mr Jere Osborne.
LLEWELLYN—MORANT—Jan. 2, at St. Matthias's Church, Earls Court, Llewellyn Evan Bingh Llewellyn, lieutenant Royal Navy, to Aileen, daughter of Admiral Sir Digby and Lady Morant.
NORRIS—CARTER—Dec. 27, at the Parish Church, Liskeard, Lieut. D. T. Norris, R N , War Course College, Portsmouth, to Mary Georgina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Lyle Carter, Glenmor, Liskeard.
RUSSELL—GRANT—Jan. 2, at the Parish Church, Alverstoke, Lieut.-Col. A. R. P. Russell, Indian Medical Service, to Evelyn Mary daughter of Ecrris Grant, Esq.

DEATHS.

BURDON—Jan. 8, the Right Rev. John Shaw Burdon, D. D, formerly Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, aged 80.
CURRIE—Jan. 3, at 31 Cotrills Square, Bayswater, W., Col. Leonard Douglas Hay Currie, late captain, 19th Foot (Yorkshire Regt), aged 74.
DRURY-LOWE—Jan. 4, at Bournemouth, Col. Robert Henry Curzon Drury-Lowe, late Grenadier Guards, aged 73.
MAKGILL—CRICHTON—MAITLAND—Jan. 2, at Winchfield House, Winchfield, Major Gen. David Makgill Crichton Maitland, late Grenadier Guards, aged 65.
STEVENSON—Jan. 4, at St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Capt. James Stevenson, late of the Honourable East India Company's Service, aged 72.
STEWART—Jan. 5, at 14 Arlington Street, Lieut.-Col. Harry King Stewart, C.M.G., aged 45.
THORNTON—Jan. 6, at 5 Tedworth Square, Mary, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—January 16, at Simla, the wife, of Lieut.-Colonel O. C. Armstrong, of a son.
SANDERS—January 17, at Jhansi, the wife of A. E. Saner, The Bedfordshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KIDD—MEUGENS—January 22, at Salem, Madras, Basil Symonds, of Dunsandle Estate, Nilgiris, eldest son of the late Rev. D. Wilson Kidd, Chaplain, to Ethel Grace, second daughter of J. G. Meugens Esq , of Messrs. Moran and Co., Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BROWN—January 17, at Nagpore, Central Provinces, John Owen Brown, Superintendent, Settlement Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.
WOOD—January 18, at Simla, Emma Charlotte Louisa, widow of the late Thomas Wood, Controller of Accounts, P. W. D., and eldest daughter of the late W. de Rhe Phillips, for many years Asst. Judge Advocate, Bengal Army.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 28m.: High water, 9-11m., 10-43a: Low water, 3-32m., 3-19a.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Annual meeting, Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p.m.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana matches.
Skating Rink, Esplanade.
Mr. Harris' Lecture'—Theosophical Society's Hall—6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h ; 14m ; Sun sets, 6h. 28m ; High water, 9-57m., 11-14a; Low water, 4-16m., 3-59a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Varwaerts" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Monday the 28th January 1907.

LECTURE.—Mr. Hooper Harris, of New York, Lecturer on Bakaism will deliver a public lecture at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 21 Hornby Road this evening at 6-30 (S.T.) Subject :—" Morality, the Basis of Spiritual Unfoldment." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, will preside.

BAND AT THE MAHALAXIMI RACES—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel J. S. MacNiel and officers of the 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	Unter die Soldaten ... Fahrbach
Overture	Esabella ... Suppe
Dutch	Excelsior ... Balfe
Selection	The Country Girl ... Monekton
Valse	Nuages Roses ... Berger
Reminiscence of	All Nations ... Godfrey
Serenade	The Whistler and his dog ... A Pryor

BAND AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co's. European String Band will play the following selection of Music at Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March	With the British Colours ... Von Blon
Overture	Si Jetais Roi ... Adam
Valse	L'Estudiantina ... Waldteufel
Selection	Belle of New York ... Kerker
Intermezzo	Solonie ... Lajli ... Lorraine
Valse	A Nos Amours ... Wiebert
Sketch	Dinah's Jubilee ... Bidgood
Rave-up	Smoky Mokes ... Hobbymann

The Indian Hotels, Co.'s, European String Band will play the following selection of Music at W. B. Green and Co's. Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-morrow, between the hours of 9 and 11 p.m.

March	Kaiser Friedrich ... Friedmanns
Overture	Pique Dame ... Suppe
Valse	Wiener Blut ... Strauss
Pizzicatti	Baby's Sweetheart ... Corri
Selection	Il Trovatore ... Verdi
Andante	Chant Sans Paroles ... Tschaikowsky
Valse	Wein, Weib, and Gesang ... Strauss
Intermezzo	Cavalleria Rusticana ... Mascagni

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Polling Results.

The following are the official results of Thursday's Elections :—

A WARD.—First six elected.

1 Dr. N. E. Sukhia	843
2 Mr. Edwin Bollam	788
3 Mr. Naoroji J. Gamadia	766
4 Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey	766
5 Mr. D. E. Wacha	761
6 Mr. Shapurji S. Mistri	760
7 Mr. Pherozeshah Jehangier Murzban	645
8 Mr. Nanabhai N. Saher	508
9 Mr. Pherozeshaw B. Petit	415
10 Dr. N. N. Katrak	355

B WARD.—First eight elected,

1 Mr. Mahomedali A. Jinnah	932
2 Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla	914
3 Mr. Sharafali Mamooji	901
4 Rao Bahadur Vandekar	896
5 Mr. Fazulbhai J. Lalji	831
6 Mr. Lakhamsi Napoo	820
7 Mr. Karmali Peerbhai	803
8 Mr. Khimji H. Kayani	702
9 Dr. Dandaker	636
10 Mr. B. Mooljiani	...

C WARD.—First eight elected,

1 Mr. C. V. Mehta	1746
2 Mr. Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy	1348
3 Mr. Manmohondas Ramji	1341
4 Mr. Dhakji Kascenath	1283
5 Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy	1216
6 Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey	1137
7 Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji	1053
8 Mr. Motilal J. Sevaklal	1007
9 Dr. Dinshah B. Master	954
10 Mr. Jagmohandas Varjiwandas	609
11 Mr. Motilal K. Kapadia	574
12 Mr. Jehangier R. Dubash	525
13 Mr. Kharsedji N. Wadia	73

D, Ward.—First five elected.

1 Dr. K. E. Dadachanji	1395
2 Sir Bhalchandra Krishna	1156
3 The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit	1043
4 Mr. Jehangir B. Petit	1009
5 Mr. R. B. Mantri	823
6 Mr. Manmohandas Tribhowandas	598
7 Dr. D. De'Silva	418
8 Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai	188

E. Ward.—First five elected.

1 Mr. Kazi Kabrudin	849
2 Mr. Sallebhoy Borodawala	809
3 Mr. Sorabji K. Dhondi	679
4 Mr. Joseph Baptista	661
5 Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram	595
6 Mr. Byramji R. B. Jeejeebhoy	581
7 Dr. Sorab D. Kirr	6

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

IN the Bombay High Court, on Thursday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, the appeal of Ganpat Balaji Tambe, (23), a weaver, who was formerly a Police Constable, who had been sentenced to death, on conviction of a charge of killing a schoolboy named Radhakison, (10), son of his uncle, Govind Sakharam Pathak, on 5th November, by pushing him into the well of a mosque at Ahmednagar, after having deprived him of his four gold ear-ornaments. Mr. J. R. Gharpure, with Mr. C. A. Rele, appeared for the appellant. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Accused had made a confession, which he subsequently retracted. In it, he had implicated as his confederate in the commission of the murder, Syed Gulab Ramjan, (24), a Police Constable, who, as he said, was the person who had pushed the boy into the well. The reason was, that if the boy revealed the robbing of his earrings by him (Syed Gulab), he would lose his service. Gulab was also put upon his trial, but was discharged by Mr. C. Fawcett, the Sessions Judge, on the ground that his implication by Ganpat should be eliminated as a falsehood grafted on the real facts. Ganpat was seen all along in company of Radhakison ; he was formerly in a good position, but latterly had fallen on evil ways. No doubt the crime was committed under the influence of drink. The ornaments were recovered from Marwadi Shivkaran Sonar, to whom they had been disposed of for Rs. 14. Ganpat Tambe was sentenced to death.

Mr. Justice Batty pronounced the Judgment of the Court. The learned Judge said, that when the boy was discovered missing, a proclamation was made in the village, and a general search followed. By prosecuting diligent inquiries at first, the deceased's cap, and then his body, were recovered. Accused was a cousin of the deceased ; to his house deceased was in the habit of going. Enquiry was consequently directed towards the accused, who made a statement, which led to the discovery of the earrings the deceased had worn. They were sold to Shivkaran by the accused. It was certain that accused was the last person seen in deceased's company. Evidently, he took the boy to a lonely and unfrequented spot after removing ornaments from his person, he pushed him into the well. The injury noticed on the eye of the deceased must have been the result of a severe blow. The crime was deliberate; extenuating circumstances there were none. Want, or disinclination to work, appeared to be the motive ; the death sentence was confirmed.

A QUESTION OF MORTGAGE.

THEIR Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt disposed of a case which has an important bearing on the question of mortgages. The appellants in this suit were the original defendants, Gopal *Bin* Mukunda and another and the respondent original plaintiff, was Raoji *Bin* Bapuram Gujar. The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. H. C. Coyaji.

In this case the respondent plaintiff had a possessory decree in his favour which having been for more than three years unimpugned in the Civil Courts, would under the combined effect of section 28 and article 47 of the Limitation Act operate to extinguish all right in the defendant, provided that article 47 was applicable by reason of the order still being binding upon the defendant. The plaintiff obtained that order on the allegation that he was the mortgagee and the effect of the order must therefore be taken to be that so long as that relation of mortgagor and mortgagee subsisted, the defendants were restrained from disturbing his possession otherwise than in due course of law.

The Plaintiff is manifestly stopped by his assertion of his right as mortgagee from alleging that he then held as owner and that the order for possession was one undeterminable either by afflux of time or by the dissolution of the relation, in virtue of which he obtained possession, on that relation being determined, the order would not be binding on the defendant and article 47, Limitation Act, would no longer be a bar.

The only question therefore that has to be decided was as to whether the relation of the mortgagor and mortgagee with reference to which the order of the Mamlatdar was passed, had been determined. It was not, their Lordship, remarked, as the Lower Appellate Court seems to have thought for the plaintiff to prove, whether the relation of the plaintiff to the property as the mortagee had determined or not. It was for the Defendants to prove that the order was no longer binding on him by reason of that relation having been detemined—and that was the question for decision.

The Court of first instance held that as a matter of fact that relation had been determined. The Lower Appellate Court seems to have thought it necessary to decide that issue. Their Lordships therefore remanded the case that a decision on the point might be arrived at. The question whether there was a valid mortgage legally binding, is not a question for determination and does not arise because Estoppel prevents the plaintiff, from denying the limited of the title in respect of which his possessory decree was obtained.

Their Lordships have been referred to a passage in the Judgment of the joint Subordinate Judge, stating that the plaintiff admits that he claims nothing under the mortgage; he also admits that nothing is now due to the plaintiff under the mortgage deed.

Their Lordships observed that this passage must be considered with reference to the question whether the conditions existing at the time of the possessory decree has since that decree been dissolved.

For the reasons stated above, their Lordships have remanded the case.

POLICE COURT.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

Complainant Fails to Appear.

BEFORE Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. George C. Plinston, Editor, Mr. Arthur N. Templeton, General Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, and Mr. Edgar R. Fischer, Editor of the *Sporting Times* appeared yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court to answer the charge of defamation preferred against them by Mr. Donald Greenhalgh, a jockey, in connection with a remark published in the sporting columns of the *Bombay Gazette* on the 14th instant. The observation complained of was : "Greenhalgh, who was said to be not in a fit state to ride, pulled him (a horse) up at the half mile." In his filed information the complainant stated :

"That the writer charges me with being in an unfit state to ride, meaning that I was the worse for liquor, and therefore was not capable of doing efficiently the duty for which as a jockey I was paid to perform. That the statement is absolutely untrue, as I will prove by witnesses, and was made with malicious intent to injure me. That I was quite well in health and was fully capable of carrying out my engagements during the afternoon, having ridden horses in three races, one of them in the last race of a card of eight events. This alone is proof that the statement is false and on the face of it it is defamatory and calculated to cause me loss of prestige as a jockey and deprive me of my means of livelihood."

Mr. Velinkar, Pleader, represented the accused.

On the case being called in Court yesterday morning, complainant did not answer to his name, nor were any of his witnesses or friends in Court. Mr. Velinkar said it was not a matter of surprise that Mr. Greenhalgh was not there. The surprise was that he brought the action at all. There were no witnesses there, yet the complainant had caused Mr. Plinston, the Editor, Mr. Templeton, the General Manager and Secretary, and Mr. Fischer, the alleged writer of the article, to come there at great inconvenience, and without giving any notice at all. Under section 259 of the I. P. Code he asked that the accused be discharged.

The Magistrate : How does the case stand as regards the fourth accused (Mr. D'Mello, Printer), not being served ?

Mr. Velinkar said that this accused was the printer. He was not on duty at the time but was ill on leave in Goa. He (the Printer) was not then present in Bombay, but was lying ill at Goa but if he should again be asked to come into Court his lordship might then call upon the complainant to show cause why the order might not be made final. He asked that the complaint be discharged. He found that the information was filed about twelve days ago and the whole information practically rested upon what the complainant stated he heard from a person named Ellis,—C.A. Ellis—and another, one Brewin —Archibald Brewin—who were connected with the *Advocate of India*. Therefore, under Section 259 he suggested that the accused be discharged.

The complainant's name was again called out by order of the Bench, but he failed to appear, and the Magistrate accordingly ordered the accused to be discharged.

TRAMWAY FRAUDS CASE.

Abdullah Shah's Trial.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sloane and Inspector Sullivan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Abdullah Shah Rahimshah, (25) a Mahomedan butler, with abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs 28,418 ; and with forgery for the purpose of cheating Messrs J. G. White and Co. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Company, Solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. S. Hubbai Desai and Mr. Kanaya, pleaders defended the accused.

Ismailkhan bin Rahimankhan, cross examined by Mr. Ballubhai Desai said that he was told by Perrett that the latter was going to take a contract in witness' name. Witness inquired why he wanted to take it so, and not in his own name. Perrett replied he could not do so as he was an engineer. Witness said he could not write. Perrett said that did not matter as he would prepare and get the bill ready for him and he had only to sign it. Witness contended could not even sign his name. Perrett replied that if he could not his butler Abul could. Perrett asked witness if he had any objection to Abdulla signing the bills in his name. The accused, being asked, consented to sign the bills in witness' name. Witness said he had no objection to the accused signing for him so long as he (witness) was not held responsible for it. Perrett then promised the accused that he would be paid Rs. 25 per month instead of Rs. 12, his salary as a butler.

Mr. Reginald Tyler was then called and cross-examined by Mr. Desai. He said that he personally did not know what became of the money. He did not personally know about the delivery of materials. For a short time he was living with Perrett, while the work was going on. When witness was living with Perrett, the former did not know that the accused was a butler of the latter. He had seen the accused coming to Mr. Perrett, witness was living with him.

Further inquiry was then adjourned to 6th February next.

ROBBING A NURSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Shaikh Maqbul Tajmahomed, a Mahomedan was charged at the instance of Inspector De. Burgh with theft of sovereigns, cash and ornaments of the value of Rs. 424, belonging to Miss Alice Donte, a nurse in the Maratha Hospital. The accused was in the complainant's service as a domestic. His services were dispensed with on the 2nd instance though he was allowed to stay at the servants' quarters. On the evening of the 9th instant, the complainant went to her duty in her ward as usual, after locking the doors of her room. She returned to her quarters the next morning to find the doors of her room forced open, her cupboard broken and her things missing. A report was made to the police. The accused was missing from the servants' quarters. He was arrested at Poona on suspicion, when a portion of the stolen property was found on him. He pleaded guilty to the charge. He was given one year's rigorous imprisonment, and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 75, with the alternative of further six months' hard labour. In case the fine was re-covered, it was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

LONG CAUSES

611-05—Mirza and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Casum vs N C Macleod—Unwilla and P
For evidence and Argument.
363-91—Khan Bahadur bin Akber Alli and another vs Khan Bahadur Mire Abdulally and others—Ardeser H D and Co

Long Causes.

120-06—Bhaishunker K and G—Narandas Ramji and another vs Narandas Ramji and others—Wadia G and Co
129-06—Tyabji D and Co—Vullubhdas Khmji vs Cullianji Jairam and others Dikshit, D and S
641-02—Little and Co. Thomas Joseph Stranguan vs Lookmidas Hari and others—Chitnes and M
154-04—Tyabji D and Co—Shridhar Gopinath vs Pragnaram Shankerpershad and another—Hiralal and T.
211-04—Hiralal and T—Govordhandas Hurprasad vs Shridhar Gopinath Tyabji D and Co.
160-04—Wadia G and Co—Kanji Humaraj vs Kesservahu widow—Edgelow G and W
581-04—Malharji and K—Velhaiva Cullianji Syngjibhai and others Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co
57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurumukhrai and others vs Uhandrabhai Mohanlal and others—Payne and Co
866-05—Maganlal J and G Krishnaji Mojolev vs Haji Ismail Hassam and others—Payne and Co
190-06—Payne and Co—N E Macleod vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Ghosetia and others—Thakurdas and Co
707-06—Payne and Co—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others—vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Seervai and others—Khunderao S and L
586-04—Little and Co—Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs Khimji Jairam Naronji—Thakurdas and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Contested Chamber Matters

Summary Suit for hearing in Chamber.

10-07—Matubhoy J and M—Ruttonji Marwanji Cheesgar and Co vs R S N Talati and Co
Testamentary Suits
12-06—Smetham B and N—Narayen Kashinath vs Harischandra Pandharinath—Tyabji D and Co.
3-07—Kanga and P Haroon Adam vs Framroze Hormusji Favri
For disposal of Chamber Summons
576-01—Widia G and Co—Chabildas Lalcobhai vs Dayal Mowji and others—Kanga and P
13-06—Chitnis and M—Morob Dhanji and others vs Harischand Gopal—In person
14-06—Mirza and M—Vithalji Meghjee and another vs Valji Toolshi—Hiralal and T
Long Causes.
508-05—Little and Co—The Bombay Cloth Market Co Ld vs Jugounath Dewji—Mirza and M
271-06—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Casam Metha vs Dharamdas Jinabhai and others—Ardeser H D and Co
646-06—Maganlal J and G—Rewabai widow vs Jenabai Alias Latyabhanbai—Bicknell M and R
517-06—Little and Co—Walwanath Wassodeoji vs Hassanal Mahomedali—Ardlebir H D and Co
484-05—Raghavaya and B Mulshanker Pitamber and another vs Leonard R Dome—Mehta S and L
528-05—Sheshan Hand N—Balkrisnodas Thakurdas vs Tricumdas Thakurdas and another—Mirza and M R and B
641-05—Khunderao S and L—Kallidas Cullianji vs Kallidas Ranji—Captain and V
786-05—Mirza and M—Shaik Hoosein Shaik Mohamed and another vs Zohrabibi widow—Mehta and S

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—January 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major E Jennings, I M S, B
Major W H Prendergast, B
Capt R W E Knollys, B
Mr L M Parbait, B Cov
Mr H L Balfeld, B Cov
Mr R E V Arbuthnot, B Cov
Mr H G S Pilgrim, B
Mr T G Acres, B
Mr J F Fox, B
Mr W R B Wight-Boycott, B
Capt J J Robb, I M S, M
Mr D Davies, Bo
Col W Capper,
Capt F E Robertson, I M S,
Capt R Steen, I M S,
Lieut A J R Cook, 21st Punj
Lieut J T H Lane, 1-39 R
Lieut S B Orton, 1-39 R

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col A Milne, I M S, B, 12 mo extension of furl reduced to 4 mo
Lieut-Col C R M Green, I M S, B, study leave from 10-3-06 to 14-12-06
Lieut-Col L S Newmarch, B 4 mo furl
Major R H Castor, I M S, B, study leave from 1-10-06 to 14-12-06
Major C Dner, I M S, B, 6 mo M C
Mr P G Rogers, B Cov, special leave commuted into furl on M C and extended 2 mo
Mr W A te Rossignol, B Cov, 4 mo M C
Mr T H Wall, B, 3 mo M C
Mr R G Watling, B, 6 mo M C
Mr W McG Cargill, B, 3 mo M C
Mr H Cooper, B, 3 mo M C
Mr S J F Barkeley, B, 6 mo furl
Capt W J Niblock, I M S, M, study leave for 6 mo in addition to furl
Mr H Moberly, M Cov, 2 days' furl
Mr K H Wallace, M Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr E W Legh, M Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr G K Waite, M, 6 mo M C
Mr C Mildred, M, 6 mo furl
Capt G Labertouche, 128 Inf, 4 mo M C
Capt W S Leslie, 121 Punj, 14 days
Capt B A Rice, 42 G, to 15-3-07
Lieut H H Dawson, 79 Inf, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major J T Calvert, I M S, B
Capt A S Holme, R E, B
Mr R Casson, B Cov
Mr St Q Byrne, B
Mr

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, JAN., 26, 1907.

THE FUTURE OF PERSIA.

A new Shah sits on the Peacock Throne and at the outset of his reign it may be predicted that he will find his greatest title to fame in preserving the last work of his predecessor. Lord Curzon well described the absolutism to which the late Muzzafar-ed-Din succeeded,—an absolutism the most complete that the civilized world could show. The Persian poet of old indicated the completeness of the Sovereign's power; "What is a vice in the subject becomes a virtue in the king," he wrote. But when the late Shah succeeded his murdered father the popular view of the autocracy was undergoing change. Muzzafar-ed-Din himself began as a reformer and, however much he may have failed afterwards to maintain his early enthusiasm for administrative improvement, he finished up as a revolutionary. That is the privilege of the autocrat when he happens to be wise. The late Shah read the signs on the political horizon of his country more readily than did those about him, and if we except Japan's adoption of a Parliamentary system and Montenegro's recent acquisition of a constitution, history records no more peaceable revolution than was effected last year in the political system of Persia. Muzzafar-ed-Din initiated this great reform exactly a year ago when he promised the constitution, which has transferred to a popular assembly some of the prerogatives of the monarchy. His last act was the ratification of the constitution, and his successor took the pen from the hand of the dying Shah and signed the Magna Charta of Persia as a preliminary to his enthronement. Moreover, the new Sovereign has given pledges guaranteeing the life of the National Assembly for two years; and we may trust that he will not later on seek to emulate the Sultan Abdul Hamid who acceded to the demands of the Turkish reformers in consideration of a throne and revoked the constitution the moment he felt himself secure. The reform movement in Persia is stronger and is more truly a popular movement than was that of the Turkish Reform Party of thirty years ago; and therein is perhaps the strongest guarantee that the National Assembly is a permanent institution which will be permitted to achieve whatever it can accomplish for the welfare of Persia and the Persians.

Reaction may, indeed, come from within the Assembly itself, but it has, at any rate, begun well. Through the formation of a National Bank money has been raised for pressing administrative needs and a foreign loan for this purpose has ceased to be necessary. If the reformers continue to follow this line of practical improvement, Persia and her friends will have good reason to rejoice that the wisdom of the late Shah rendered it possible. There is much that the National Assembly may do to aid the development of the country as well as to reform the administration; but in the beginning there seems to be a disposition to expect from the Parliament many things that, if they come at all, can come only with a slowness that may be disappointing to the enthusiasists for progress. For example Mr. M. A. R. Seoharvi who writes in the current number of "East and West" has a vision of Persia reviving her ancient glories and becoming once more a great naval and military Power. It is a far cry from the conflicts of Greeks and Persians to modern Iran and it seems an equally far cry from the little "Persepolis" to a modern navy strong enough to be "always ready to meet the overtures of the European and other fleets." Strange things happen in this world, but history has not yet given us an instance of a nation, after decay, becoming for a second time a great world Power. Perhaps the cycle of change has not yet been fully run and the reappearance of Persia as a dominant force in the world is a phenomenon bound to occur in due time, like the return of a comet to human ken. We can agree that it is essential that the Persian army should be equipped with the best and most improved weapons and a Parliament whose earliest acts included the payment of arrears of soldiers' pay would seem to be in the right mind to give attention to the arming and training of the troops as soon as may be. An efficient Persian army would help Britain and Russia to maintain that integrity of the Shah's dominions which England at any rate is anxious to preserve. Persia, on the whole, is not a poor country, says Mr. Seoharvi, and if the finances of the Government are put under good control, sufficient surplus can be raised from the different departments of the State and the foreign debts can be cleared off very soon. The personal treasury of the Shah, too, he thinks, can be utilised for this purpose and he urges that the repayment of the Russian and other foreign debts should be one of the first things to be determined on. The action of the Assembly in refusing the Anglo-Russian loan for pressing necessities shows that the views of the reformers are identical with those of the writer in "East and West" and nobody can complain if the Persians, now that they are able to control the national expenditure, decide to provide themselves most of the money the Government requires. That is the first step towards efficient administration.

After the matter of financial reorganization, the most urgent need of Persia is for communications. Mr. Seoharvi is anxious that the railways and telegraphs which are necessary, should be constructed by native capital or at least that concessions should be given to "some European nations whose countries do not touch the boundaries of the Persian Empire." The Belgian administration of the customs does not impress us with the soundness of this view and we are glad to note that Mr. Seoharvi recognises that the most practicable course would be to allow Britain and Russia to join their respective railways at Teheran. Concessions for further lines will probably also be entrusted to British and Russian constructors as the most natural course to be adopted. Persia has a wealth of mineral resources and their development should be one of the aims of a reformed Government. Of reforms in the administration there are many departments of State in which these are urgently needed. The departments of law, revenue, stamps, customs, income tax, the police and education all stand in need of drastic improvement. Education ought to precede most other things and Mr. Seoharvi urges the necessity of primary and university instruction. He pleads also for a free Press. Until the other day Persia had no more than three journals which were considerably fettered, but it is significant of the changing conditions that a daily paper has appeared at Teheran to express the views of the Government. Finally it would complete the new order in Persia if, as Mr. Seoharvi urges, some of the wealthy Parsees and the Babis could be persuaded to return to the country. The Shah, he says, should issue a *firman* declaring that all his subjects, whether Shiah, Parsee or Behai shall have equal rights for the security of person and property and for the preservation of their honour without any distinction. An amnesty to the Babis might be an act of great political wisdom on the part of the Shah, for, we are told, that the first law of their religion is the acquisition of knowledge and they would doubtless serve to "pioneer the cause of civilization and advancement in Persia." Persia has now reached the stage when she has need of all the enlightening influences that may be vouchsafed to her and we are assured that with the exception of a few intolerant *mustabils*, the people would welcome the return of the Behais.

MANIPULATING THE STEEL TRADE.

THE Tata Steel scheme, swadeshi in the very best sense of the word and therefore likely to be accorded favours to help it in its success, is likely to find another factor working for its benefit. Some time ago makers of shipbuilding and structural steel in Scotland and the North of England arrived at an understanding in reference to the regulation of prices and the allocation of orders. In September British steel tube makers entered into an arrangement for the control of both home and export trade. About the same time there was formed a South Wales Siemens Steel Association. Now there is an announcement of an Ironfounders' ring together with rumours of further combinations among the iron and steel manufacturers. One point should be clearly noted. While hitherto we have had no important trusts of the monopoly kind in England, yet we have been largely affected by the trusts of America and the cartels of Germany. There have been times when, and markets in which, our iron and steel makers were strongly influenced, if not ruled, by the operations of American and German combinations. That may happen again, and it is natural, therefore, that the manufacturers should adopt measures for the protection of their interests. Combination must be met by combination. But the bye products of such combinations are not to the benefit of the public. Granting that the first concern may be for honest protection, the opportunity, for interfering, which follows the formation of such a trust, is inevitably to the detriment of the public. There is, however, always an opportunity for the manufacturers, not of the ring, provided they can stand against the rate war which is waged. The Indian scheme is saved much of the danger of competition by reason of saving both freight and a considerable amount of the cost of labour and should find all the greater success if distant rivals adopt ring prices. The desirability of the combine, from the public purchaser's point of view, is distinctly uncertain, but the effect on the British iron and steel trades has to be considered and the combine would seem capable of stemming the tide of foreign competition. Germany has long enjoyed cooperative bounties and they exerted a powerful effect on the British trade. The production, distribution and price of nearly every article and material of iron and steel manufacture in Germany, from coal and iron ore to sewing machines and wire are regulated by a syndicate. Ten years ago there were about ninety syndicates in the German coal and iron trades. Owing to absorption, consequent upon improved organisation, there are now about half that number. These German syndicates are highly organised and, generally, efficiently conducted. Their usual system is that a number of experts visit each of the associated works and ascertain its capacity of production and aptitude for any special class of works. Then orders, which are received by the central offices, are allocated to the various establishments, regard being paid to the situation and circumstances of the several firms in order to avoid waste and overlapping in production and unnecessary cost or delay in transit. And not only are prices fixed and orders allocated by the syndicates, but all payments pass through the central offices. Moreover, the syndicates arrange times, methods and costs of transit by rail and ship, and many other matters with the greatest possible advantage to their constituents, for their expert officials are better informed than any private manufacturer immersed in the technicalities of his own particular works can hope to be. This is the direction in which the British trade is tending and only experience can show how far the change from present condition will work for good and how far for bad. But there seems little doubt that the result must be for the benefit of any Indian undertaking,

NONAGENARIAN LAW-LORDS.

By the death of Lord Field, the oldest living ex-Judge becomes Lord Brampton, while the doyen of the Scottish Judiciary becomes Lord Young. Anything more paradoxical than the oldest of the Judges being "Young" could scarcely be imagined. Lord Young is however several years younger than was Lord Field, who was ninety-three last August. Like so many of our judges Lord Field leaves no heir to his title. He was born two years before the battle of Waterloo, and his career affords an instance of the proverbial longevity of lawyers. He was raised to the Peerage upon his retirement from the Bench, some sixteen years ago; and the fact that he attained to high legal office is especially remarkable, as he had reached the mature age of thirty seven before being "called." Lord Field long suffered from deafness, but his hardness of hearing was tempered by abnormal quickness of sight, and he seemed to be able to follow a speech by watching the lips of the speaker. It is recorded of Mr. Justice Field that when sitting as a Judge in Chambers, one of the litigant lawyers before him hastily said to his opponent, "He can't hear a word of your argument." "Perhaps not," quickly rapped out the judge, probably inspired more by vision than by hearing: but I can guess what it's all about." Lord Field was one of the four nonagenarians of the Upper Chamber. His only senior among the Lords was Lord Gwydyr, who is ninety-seven. Fifty-seven years have passed since Lord Fieldwas called to the Bar. From 1875 to 1890, when he retired, he sat among the Judges. Of other well-known lawyers who in the House of Lords have far exceeded the three score years and ten, there is the famous Judge who was once so well-known as Sir Henry Hawkins, who will be ninety this year. Lord Field was the senior by a dozen years of the ex-Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, but it is an interesting coincidence that both were called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in the same year—1850—and both took silk within a few months of each other in the early 'sixties. Like the Father of the House of Lords—Lord Gwydyr,—Lord Field had not been seen at St. Stephen's for many years. There are quite a dozen octogenarian ex-Judges still living, but the Father of the Bar has no titular honour whatever. He is Mr. Arthur Burrows, a legal sage of ninety-four. He was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn several months before Queen Victoria came to the Throne.

OUR DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. ASTON, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, exercised a wise discretion in striking out the case brought against us by a certain jockey, who alleged that we had defamed him by our comments on his riding at the Bombay Extra Meeting of the 12th instant. The complainant did not appear when called upon, a matter we very much regret, since no opportunity was offered us of justifying or retracting the statement complained of. It was not until three-quarters of an hour after the time fixed that the complainant's opportunity—of supporting his case and of producing the individuals whom he alleged had informed him he was defamed—passed by. The Court was magnanimous towards him and ordered his name again to be called, before dismissing the case. So the merits and demerits of the case were not weighed and our statement perforce stands where it did. We shall not discuss it further. But this we wish to be clearly understood, that in our future dealings with sport in Bombay—though there be a defamation suit against us once a week—we shall still aim at purifying the turf, by exposing such irregularities and malpractices as may occur, be the offenders, owners, or riders or any other person connected with what should be worthy of its name as the Sport of Kings.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Macedonia with the outward Mails of the 18th instant left Suez, at 1-30 p.m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Simla" with the China Mails may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 27th inst.

Among the passengers who arrive in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O Co's Mail steamer Oriental were Sir Charles and Lady Ross and Lady Bevan.

The meeting of the Badrudin Tyabji's memorial Committee which was fixed for to-day has been postponed. It will be held at the Corporation Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 1st February, when the same business as was notified will be transacted.

THE Large estimate, amounting to Rs. 9,16,02,864 or Rs. 9,63,18,569 including direct and indirect charges, for the Kistna Reservoir Project has been approved by the Madras Government, and will be forwarded to the Government of India with a view to the sanction of the Secretary of State being obtained thereto.

A GROWL has reached *Truth* from the Burma Public Works Department in reference to the non-enforcement of "the law of the fifty-and-five" in the case of various subordinate officers. In the higher grades of the Department officers are compulsorily retired when they attain the age-limit, but among the subordinate staff extensions of service are more or less freely allowed, with the result, of course, that the men so retained in their berths block the promotion of all below them.

AMONG the mining news we have published, says the *Madras Mail*, the hope was expressed that the rich chute now being developed in McTaggart's section of the Mysore Mine would shortly be out in the New Kempinkote property. This discovery, we learn, has now been made, and the fortunate shareholders in the latter property will be glad to learn that the value of their shares is rising steadily. It is rumoured that this Kempinkote block is about to be sold to the Mysore Mine, and that payment will be made in shares of that most successful Company.

THE January number of the *Indian and East Engineer*, which has just appeared, contains an excellent and well illustrated account of the Marikanave Tank, Mysore. Our contemporary says:—"The announcement that the great irrigation tank project of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is now practically completed, should serve to direct the attention of the world at large to one more great achievement by the Public Works Department of that progressive Native State."

SOME remarkable figures are given in the *Indian Trade Journal* regarding the effect of increasing the yield of wheat per acre. In the United States an additional three bushels per acre is spoken of as a moderate increase, and it is said to bear a very low relation to what has been accomplished in many instances. The *Journal* remarks:—"If we assume for the moment that an additional three bushels per acre could be obtained on India's 28,000,000 acres, the additional output would exceed 2,500,000 'short' tons; and that again largely exceeds the total quantity of wheat exported from India in the record year 1904-05."

WITH reference to the valued efforts made by Mr. J. D. Rees, M. P., with a view to check the adulteration of coffee, the following cutting from the *Daily Graphic* of the 3rd instant is of important to planters. *Mincing Lane* writes:—"Chicory itself is an acid drug, used for the purpose of imparting a bitter flavour to stale coffee, which is otherwise unpalatable, whereas fresh coffee is one of the finest drinks to be obtained. While the public permits itself to be deluded into the belief that admixtures of coffee are superior to pure coffee, it is not surprising that the consumption of this palatable and valuable beverage declines."

IN the course of a leading article on India's wants the *Pioneer* writes:—The emoluments attached to the offices held by Englishmen trouble the minds of Indians too much. School-masters are worthy of their hire, and they are merely servants of the people, though the pupils may fume at and look upon them as tyrants. If all that English officials receive for the work they do were taken from them and given to Indians, it would be a mere trifle spread over so many claimants. But the loss of the influence which has made India great and prosperous would not be a trifle. It would be the beginning of disastrous strife between races and creeds which will never submit their claims to the arbitrament of competitive examinations in which only the nimble-witted non-martial races can take slight.

SOME amateurs in South London applied recently to Mr. Bernard Shaw for permission to give a performance of his "You Never Can Tell." They received, the *Chronicle* says, the following reply:—Dear Sir,—Amateurs cannot perform my plays. Professionals cannot unless I am there to help them. By all means do it it you want to, and God help the audience!"

MARRIAGES between the following have been arranged:—William Douglas Braithwaite, of Calcutta, elder son of Cannon Braithwaite, the Close, Winchester, and Vera Helen Forestier Walker, of Winsley Croft, Bradford-on-Avon, youngest daughter of the late Major-General G. E. L. Walker, R. E.; Philip Henry, eldest son of Sir William Lee Warner, K. C. S. I., and Mary King Sherwin, daughter of General Sherwin, Boston, U. S. A.

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MEN AND EVENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

A LEADING GENTLEMAN MR. BALFOUR.

BY
HENRY W. LUCY.
("*Toby*," *M.P. of "Punch."*)

Perhaps the most notable phenomenon in the Parliament elected in January, 1906, is the decadence of Mr. Arthur Balfour. The difference between a Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition is in any case wider than the breadth of the table that separates the two positions. In existing circumstances it is illustrated in another way by the growth of the personal influence of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. In the last Parliament he was overshadowed by the strong personality of Mr. Asquith. Nominally Leader of the Opposition, he habitually left to his younger colleague the task of winding up debates on field nights. Blossoming in the sunshine of prosperity, he turns out to be quite another man from the mild-spoken personage at whom only a year ago Ministerialists used to jeer without apprehension of angry retort from the Opposition. Investiture with supreme authority makes immense difference in the position of a member of the House of Commons. Having it, he commands attention for his lightest word. Having laid it down, his position rests solely on his personality.

HAS TO BEGIN AGAIN.

That is the rule common in application to all ex-Premiers. There are, however, novel conditions that affect the position of Mr. Balfour. The General Election of January did more than dismiss a ministry and appoint successors. It largely changed the tone and character of the Assembly. In the Parliament elected whilst the task before it was the conclusion of the war in South Africa and the resettlement of the Colonies, Mr. Balfour was absolutely at home. The majority of Members were of his own class. They understood him and were susceptible to the charm of his manner. The legend that lingers round his Premiership is a puzzle to the present House with its immense Liberal majority, largely leavened by Labour members. When Mr. Balfour attempts to weave again his former spell they stare at him and wonder when he is coming to business. They don't love Mr. Chamberlain. But they understand his downright ways. They have no sympathy with Mr Balfour, nor he with them. The result is seen in his restless manner, his ineffective speech. After more than a quarter of a century's experience in the House he finds that he has to begin all over again if he is to maintain his position.

This state of things adds a new interest to a Parliamentary career fascinating from the first. A cadet of the house of Cecil, Arthur Balfour was, in 1874, returned for the pocket borough of Hertford. He was then in his twenty-sixth year, and did not even affect appetite for the strong meat of Party Politics. It was at the suggestion of his uncle, the Marquis of Salisbury, that he turned his attention in that direction. He was wanting something to do when the family borough seat was vacated, and his uncle suggested he might as well fill it. He made no mark in the Disraeli Parliament whose meetings he little frequented.

AS IRISH SECRETARY.

His opportunity came wheuin 1887, Lord Salisbury with the assistance of the Liberal Unionists seated in power, made him Chief Secretary for Ireland. Previously he had been at the Scotch Office where with constitutional languour he dawdled through his daily work. His appointment to the Irish Office was greeted with surprise and prophecy of early failure. The Irish Members laughed at his pretty ways, promising themselves the pleasure of making a short meal of him. They had driven W. E. Forster out of office breaking his stoutheart, hurrying him to a premature grave. In a single session they had turned grey the dusky locks of George Trevelyan. This slim young gentleman with his langorous air, his boyish smile, his courteous manner, his tendency to philosophic research, would scarcely make for them a mouthful.

It chanced that acceptance of editorial duties in connection with a London morning paper withdrew me at this epoch for a period of eighteen months from the House of Commons. When I left, Mr. Balfour was Secretary for Scotland an inconsiderable person longing at the Lower end of the treasury Bench in the shadow of the Speaker's Chair. When I returned he was the most prominent person in the House. Two dilettante stripling who in Fourth-Party days used to hang about the Front Bench below the gangway, displaying interest in Parliamentary affairs only when Lord Randolp Churchill was attacking some, one had within the limits of a single session developed into the hardest worked Minister of the the Crown, devisor, stern executor of an Irish policy as nearly Cromwellian as the prejudices of the Nineteenth Century permitted.

BORN TIRED.

A constitutional tendency towards indolence, an unchecked impatience with mediocrity, a lack of sympathy with ordinary humdrum business procedure militated against Mr. Balfour's perfect success as Leader of the House. Within a month of his succeeding business-like Mr. W. H. Smith, these unchecked influences threatened collapse. There is no unwritten law of Parliamentary procedure more peremptor por implicable than one which ordains that the Leader of the House of Commons shall be in his place practically from the moment public business commences till through the Lobby echoes the cry "Who goes home?" It is a hard rule, against which the eight-hour-a-day workman would lift up his heel. Disraeli, bending under the weight of his three score years and ten, observed it to the last. So did Gladstone, and so did W. H. Smith. Mr. Balfour took a different view of his duty. Dropping in casually when questions were half over, he delegated to his colleagues the task of replying to those addressed to him personally.

This disposition cropping up in the last year of his Premiership led to a memorable scene of disorder. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moving the adjournment with intent to extract from the Premier a declaration of his latest attitude on the Fiscal Question, Mr. Balfour, ignoring the appeal, put up Mr. Alfred Lyttleton to reply. Thereupon broke forth an angry storm which, lasting for an hour, prevented all but the first three words of the Colonial Secretary's speech being heard.

Early development of this disposition to camp work led to complications in public business and to occasional rebuff of the Ministry. There were signs of revolt in the well disciplined ranks to the right of the Speaker. Mr. Balfour petulantly answered that, if they didn't like his way of transacting business they must find someone more suitable for the post. This sounded like defiance and at the moment was probably so meant. It actually covered departure on the road to amendment. Ten years later when, having come into the Premiership, charge of the Education Bill fell to his lot, he in the closeness of his attendance on debate emulated the example of his predecessors. It is no easy task for any one to sit hour after hour listening to gentle dulness making long speeches, primarily designed for the education of a distant constituency. On the whole, in the later years of his Premiership, he bore martyrdom with a smiling countenance.

AS A DEBATER

he suffers from two constitutional weaknesses. He is not certain about facts and he is not safe with figures. When it fell to his lot to explain a complicated Bill or defend an intricate situation the house watched him with amused interest. In such cases he usually took the precaution of having himself flanked on either side by safe persons such as the Attorney General or the Home Secretary. When he floundered over a fact or misquoted a figure, one of his colleagues leaning forward was heard whispering correction. Then came a little comedy that never failed to bring down the House. The Premier, standing at the Table, paused, looked round and regarded his learned colleagues with friendliest glance. "Exactly," he said, nodding encouragingly as if it had been the Attorney General who had blundered and was putting himself right. Then he repeated his statement in corrected form.

These are things of the past. The actuality is as described in the opening passage of this article. Mr Balfour regarded as a dominating factor in the House of Commons, is just now under a cloud. Clouds, as we know roll away.

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OBJECT LESSONS FROM BOMBAY.

Philadelphia Doctor Impressed.

"TROUSERS AND PLAGUE."

BOMBAY has many visitors during the cold weather, but there are few who display an active interest in the work of sanitary regeneration which is being accomplished in the city. "Padgett, M.P.," finds little to excite his imagination in the fight with pestilence, and the improvement of the health of a great city moves him less than the perorations of a Congress orator. Now and then, however, there comes along a person who is less concerned with political platitudes than with the efforts being made to ameliorate the material conditions of the people. To such an investigator Bombay can give a great deal of instruction and this has been generously acknowledged by a well known medical man of Philadelphia, who has this week been making a close study of the sanitary arrangements of the city. All Americans do not derive the grotesque impressions of British administration in India that Mr. W. J. Bryan carried away with him; and it is an excellent corrective to the opinions of that somewhat reckless orator to have the views of an expert upon the manner in which the practical problems affecting the lives and welfare of the population in India are being dealt with. On questions of sanitation, Dr. Ewing Mears who was seen by a representative of the *Bombay Gazette*, after he had completed his tour of Bombay, is especially qualified to speak. He is a member of the American Public Health Association; he has initiated in Philadelphia a collegiate course on Sanitary Science and he has founded a Sanitary Science Library. He has been moved to do this, because he has the strong conviction that Sanitary Science should be taught in all schools; even in elementary schools he would have the children taught something of the principles relating to the preservation of the public health. In the college, the instruction should deal with all the problems of Sanitary Science and as far as possible should be practical as well as theoretical. Dr. Mears is a Physician and Surgeon of forty years' standing, and, living in a large city, he has had ample opportunity of watching the progress which has been made in the development of sanitary methods and conditions and he has taken some part in his own sphere of activity in helping things along. All this explains his enthusiasm in the investigation of conditions in a city like Bombay and as the result of his inquiries and inspections he had nothing but the highest praise for the work that has been and is being done in the peculiar conditions of the East and for the men who are engaged in the task.

As Dr. Mears said, he saw a side of Bombay that is rarely revealed to a visitor, for none but the expert troubles to look into the most deeply interesting phases of the administration of a great city. Only now and then do we give a thought to the men who are the wardens of the teeming life of Bombay and even of other cities and towns. "I have had the opportunity," said Dr. Mears, "through the courtesy of the Rev. E. S. Millard, the Hony. Secretary of the Natural History Society, of making the acquaintance of Colonel Bannerman. Major Lamb and Captain Lieton, and I have visited the Parel Institute for Research. I have nothing to say with regard to that except to express very great praise of those officers and to commend in the most earnest way the great work which they are doing there. The work is of the highest order of scientific investigation, experimentation and observation, and I feel confident that it will lead to the most beneficial results in relation to the control of the plague epidemic in this country. It is not for me to discuss the problem of plague, but I would like to say that the methods of the officers at the Parel Institute are of the highest scientific value. They are entitled to the greatest credit for what they have done and it will give me great pleasure on my return to my country to tell my profession of what is being done here and to excite them to emulate the example which is given here."

"With regard to the Health Department of Bombay," went on Dr. Mears, "I have had the opportunity, through the courtesy of Dr. Venis, the Health Officer, of seeing many departments of the sanitary work of the city. A visit to the Leprosy Hospital was one I shall never forget."

Dr. Mears was also greatly interested in the economic conditions he found at the Leper Asylum. He was impressed by the adoption here of the most modern methods for the treatment of sewage and its utilization, the production therefrom of gas for illumination and cooking and the use to which sewage products are put on the farm. "So far as I am aware," he said, "there is no like set of conditions any where else in the world and the arrangements at this institution are to be highly commended. They are along the line of honest progressive methods in the treatment of the entire subject."

A small crematorium has been established at the Leper Hospital by Dr. Turkhud, the Physician in charge. This, Dr. Mears considered to be a very important step in the right direction, regarding it as an object lesson to the Hindus of a better and more sanitary method of disposing of their dead than the open and crude system of cremation now practised. "It would seem desirable," he observed, "for the Municipality or the Government to establish in the city of Bombay a number of such crematoria and to try and induce the Hindus to adopt this improved method of burning the dead."

Dr. Mears saw much of what has been and is being done to reconstruct the worst areas of the Native city. "Under the guidance of Dr. Venis and his assistants," he said, "I visited the slums of Bombay—the quarters inhabited by the poorest people. I saw the conditions in which these people are compelled to live and to me it was no wonder that epidemic diseases existed, but I marvelled that they did not exist in greater degree."

"I feel as one interested in sanitary matters," went on the Doctor, "that the great lever in promoting sanitary conditions is the education of the people—the instruction of the people in the application of changed conditions which will induce them to adopt better modes of life. I am induced to mention the method of the disposal of the dead by the Parsees. I don't know whether this is a forbidden subject or not, but I can only say that I trust the intelligent and enterprising Parsee community will, in the future, see their way to the adoption of a more progressive method of disposal of the dead than that of the Towers of Silence. They love to adorn the human body, to make it attractive and to reverence the casket of the soul" and it seems to me that they should carry this to the treatment of the dead body. If they could be brought to understand the scientific conditions involved in cremation, they would see that this method does exactly what they are desirous of securing—it resolves the body into the original elements and in a more wholesome and expeditious way than the practice which is now followed.'

"If," added Dr. Mears, "the English Government in its efforts to improve the social, moral and intellectual condition of the people of this country could abolish *suttee* and infanticide, it would seem not an absolutely impossible task to ultimately accomplish results in the direction to which I have alluded.'

Dr. Mears makes no pretensions to dogmatise about plague, but like a great many more people he has a theory in regard to it and it is not without a very special interest. Carlyle gave us the philosophy of clothes and most of us know that the individual may change his moral character with his garments. Dr. Mears goes further, for he sees a relation between disease and the character of a man's habiliments. Almost it would seem that he looks to trousers to ultimately extirpate the plague. There is the theory that the plague is mainly in the ground and the people become infected by sleeping on the ground. Now, a man who wears trousers is less likely to sleep on the ground than a man who has not risen to the appreciation of that garment. Hence.—

"It is my feeling," said Dr. Mears in discussing this ingenious and interesting theory, "that a very great assistance to the introduction of improved sanitary conditions and the promotion of public health is the gradual adoption of the European costume. That is to say that a great improvement might be expected from so clothing these people as to invite them to keep off the ground."

Finally, Dr. Mears reiterated his appreciation of what he had seen in Bombay. "I feel," he concluded; "that nobody can understand the conditions without personal contact with them, examination and if possible careful study. Everyone concerned in the improvement of the sanitary conditions of this country is deserving of the greatest praise for what has been accomplished, I can say that sincerely."

THE CABINET CHANGES.

BY-ELECTION NECESSARY.

Rumours as to Mr Winston Churchill.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Mr. McKenna will have a seat in the Cabinet, and his re-election will be necessary. Mr. Birrell will remain in the Cabinet. There is a persistent rumour that Mr. Winston Churchill will take Mr. McKenna's place, as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

THE KINGSTON SCANDAL.

Further Revelations.

GOVERNOR'S ACTION INEXPLICABLE.

LONDON. JANUARY 25.

It has transpired that Admiral Davis was expressly requested to land men by the Colonial Secretary and by the Inspector of Constabulary who feared trouble in connection with the convicts. Hence the Governor's protest is difficult to understand.

MURDER OF WILLIAM WHITELEY.

Assailant Claims to be a Son.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Mr. Whiteley's assailant is still alive. He alleges that he is a son of Mr. Whiteley, but that the family had not known him. The murder followed a stormy interview in Mr. Whiteley's room.

The shop was crowded at the time, but was cleared and closed.

THE ARCTIC WEATHER.

Deaths from Cold in Paris.

VENICE ICE-BOUND.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Vessels arriving at the Channel Ports are completely mantled with ice.

Deaths from cold are occurring in the streets of Paris.

The Italian lakes and Venetian Canals are frozen over.

THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Speech by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

MR. BALFOUR'S LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham referred to the continued divisions in the Unionist ranks as evidenced by the attacks of a section of the Unionist Press on Mr. Balfour, on account of his silence regarding the Fiscal question.

Mr. Austen Chamberlan said he did not believe that Mr. Balfour would abandon the policy he announced on February 14, 1906.

No one in the House of Commons could, or would replace Mr. Balfour as leader of the Unionist party.

UNITED STATES' NAVY.

Another "Dreadnought" to be Built.

LARGE ALLOTMENT FOR SUBMARINES.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Telegrams from Washington state that the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives has agreed to a Bill authorising the appropriation of ninety-five million dollars. It includes provision for the construction of a second battleship of the "Dreadnought" class.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The United States Naval Committee has also agreed to authorizing the appropriation of two millions for sub-marines in addition to the million voted in 1906.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Begin Under Severe Weather.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Polling for the German Elections has commenced. The weather is of the most severe character.

THE NEW DUMA.

Preliminary Elections.

IMPRISONMENT FOR ANTI-GOVERNMENT SPEECHES.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The preliminary elections for the Russian Duma have begun. The Governor-General of Moscow has issued a notification that anyone making speeches against the Government will be liable to three months' imprisonment.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Work of the Imperial Troops.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

A telegram, from Tangier states that the Imperial troops attacked the Beninsuar tribe yesterday. They burned five villages, meeting with no opposition. While returning, they were "sniped" by the hillsmen, who killed nine and wounded fifteen.

THE MUSIC HALL DISPUTE.

Artistes Charged for Damages.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Music Hall Managers in London have issued ninety writs for damages for breach of contract against Artistes.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Attack by Mr. Lloyd George.

FIGHT TO THE END DEMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking at Newcastle, referring to the House of Lords, said that the coming fight would be the greatest that democracy had experienced for generations. He agreed with Mr. Keir Hardie that unless it was made a fight to the finish the raising of the question at all would be worse than a farce.

THE LORDS' VETO ON BILLS.

A Suggested Remedy.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The Right Hon. Thomas Shaw, Lord Advocate for Scotland, speaking at Edinburgh, hinted at the possibility of a resolution being passed by the House of Commons, next session, limiting the rights of the Peers to a single session veto, If this resolution is ignored, then, he said a bill should be passed entitling the vetoed measures to Royal Assent if again passed by the Commons.

THE SHAW CASE.

Difficulty in Forming a Jury.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The procedure in the case of Mr. Shaw is of the slowest description. Only five jurymen have been sworn in, in two days.

THE JAMAICA DISASTER.

Opening of Indian Relief Fund.

THE VICEROY HEADS THE LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY, 25.

A *Communique* states that it has come to the knowledge of His Excellency the Viceroy from several sources that profound sympathy is felt in India with the sufferers from the disastrous earthquake which has visited Jamaica, and that there is a desire on the part of many persons to contribute towards the alleviation of the serious distress which has been caused by this calamity.

On numerous occasions, when India had suffered from the vicissitudes of the seasons or from the convulsions of nature, generous aid had been forthcoming from other parts of the world; and the Colony of Jamaica which contains a large Indian population and has for many years past provided lucrative employment for numbers of Indian immigrants may perhaps be thought to have a special claim to consideration on the part of the people of India. For these reasons Lord Minto thinks that those residents of India, whether Indian or European, who may desire to share in the charitable work of mitigating the sufferings of the unfortunate people who have lost their homes and property in the Jamaican earthquake ought to be given an opportunity of expressing their sympathy in a practical form. His Excellency has accordingly decided to open a fund to be called the Jamaica Earthquake Relief Fund for the benefit of the sufferers from the disaster, and he invites contributions, however small, from the inhabitants of India.

The Bank of Bengal has kindly consented to receive subscriptions at the head office in Calcutta and at all its branches. Lord Minto heads the list with a subscription of Rs. 1,000.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto will attend a performance at the Theatre Royal to-night in aid of the sufferers of the Kingston earthquake.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD WENLOCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 25.

Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu gave a large entertainment here yesterday in honour of Lord Wenlock. Sir Arthur Lady and Miss Lawley were present, and the *elite* of European and Indian Society. Songs and Indian music were provided dramatic performance by the Suguna Vilasa Sabha besides *tableaux vivants*.

In the course of his speech, welcoming Lord Wenlock, Mr. Ananda Charlu said :—

"Within my memory, extending half a century, you are the first at least in this Presidency to re-visit the land of your former labours. I congratulate the Presidency on it. I wish most sincerely that your example would be widely imitated here and elsewhere. I cannot persuade myself that such re-visits would be fruitless when undertaken by men of innate good nature—men of generous impulses—observant men, unencumbered with office, its perspectives, its coloured spectacles, its limitations and its prudential or *pseudo* prudential reticences and reserves. By so re-visiting and by noting the changes that are continuously taking place, the forces that are working them out and by disseminating a knowledge of them they cannot but broaden the ideas, quicken the sympathies and otherwise beneficially influence the great nationalities which send out governing classes to govern nationalities here."

Lord Wenlock replied that he was sure that many a former Governor, if they knew the warm welcome awaiting them would be tempted to come as he had done.

THE BAKR-I-ID.

"Bande Mataram" on Religion and Liberty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

The *Bande Mataram* to-day publishes as an editorial an appeal on the Bakr-i-Id day patriotism—the test of faith. The writer admires the Mahomedans for observing their religious rites with Oriental sincerity and devotion, and concludes :—"To-day, all the Mahomedans are turning their faces to the great temple at Mecca. Let them not lose sight of that temple of Liberty which has also lately risen up before our vision. Pilgrimage is a bourden duty of every Mahomedan and let him not forget on this holy day the great trust preached by all wise men, that it is through pilgrimage to liberty that we can hope to release other higher destinies. Awake then, our Mahomedan friends ! Be loyal to your motherland which according to your great prophet is the first step of being loyal to your God, who is the end and aim of us toastern people. Mistake not your religion. Mistake not your mission. But like a true Islamite be all the more worthy of your Iman by practising patriotism."

The day before yesterday it published a very interesting and erudite leader on the Brahmo Samaj.

FRACAS WITH AFGHANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY 25.

The case, King-Emperor vs. Abdul Haq and eight other Mahomedan brothers concerned in the riot in which five Afghans were seriously injured in a fracas which occurred here recently came on for hearing before Mr. Holmes, Joint Magistrate, when a prosecution witness was cross-examined. The case was postponed to the 29th instant when the remaining witnesses will be cross-examined. The accused have not been charged yet, but the police ent them up under sections 47 and 325 I. P. C. [illegible] use of pain to the hearts of any. I wish that this intention of ours be made known to the Hindus of Delhi.

"On this, Colonel Abdul Majid Khan, the Foreign Minister of the Patiala State and Attache in attendance, said to His Majesty, pointing towards me : 'Here is my Deputy Sir. He is a resident of Delhi and he will duly inform the residents of the place of Your Majesty's intention.' On this I bowed and said I will certainly do that.

"His Majesty continuing, said—"I protect the interests of my Hindu subjects equally with those of Musalmans. On my way back from the shrine I just saw a *Gurdwara*. There are several 'Guardwaras' in Afghanistan where fakirs and poor people live. I don't know but I believe there are poor and needy people in this 'Gurdwara' also. I have therefore, ordered that Rs. 200 be distributed among them.

"The above is as far as possible the exact version of what His Majesty was pleased to say in this connection at Sirhind. My letter read by *Rai Bahadur* Lala Piari Lal at the public meeting of Hindus at Delhi on the 18th instant conveyed no other information but what is given above, and did not contain a single word to allude or say that the proposal of slaughtering cows on Id day, in celebration of His Majesty's visit to Delhi was made to His Majesty by the Mussalman inhabitants of Delhi, nor could I infer from anything which His Majesty said to us at Sirhind that any proposal of this sort was ever made to His Majesty.

"My object in writing this letter is (1) to clear any misunderstanding that might have arisen from what has been hitherto published in the newspapers on this subject ; (2) that the inhabitants of Delhi, both Hindus and Mahomedans, may not be led to believe that I was in any way instrumental in conveying the idea that the slaughter of cows was proposed or even contemplated by my Mussulman fellow citizens of Delhi ; and (3) to remove any doubts that I, any way, have failed to convey the correct import of what His Majesty was pleased to say on the occasion."

THE AMIR'S VISIT

AGAIN AT DELHI.

Inspecting Wheat Mills and Biscuit Making.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JANUARY 25.

Yesterday forenoon the Amir visited the Ganesh Flour Mills in Subzi Mandi accompanied by Political Officers, Mr. W. H. Merk, Commissioner, and Mr. R. Humphreys, Deputy Commissioner. The Mill without and within were gaily decorated with bunting and garlands and Persian phrases of welcome. His Highness was received by Mr Kishan Chand, Managing Director of the Mills, Lala Ram Narain, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Rai Bahadur Sri Krishendas and Lala Kasinath, Directors, and Mr. Cyril Goodwin, Manager of the Mills.

Mr. Humphreys presented Kishanchand to the Amir who shook hands with him and enquired about his blindness, being told that it was of twenty years' standing. Mr Goodwin then conducted his Highness over the mill, showing him all the various processes from arrival of wheat in husk to its translation into wheat of the finest flour, The Amir was very much interested and askd many questions and minutely inspected the machines. Some bread made from the Ganesh Mill flour by a Hindu Biscuit Company was produced which His Highness tasted and approved. The Amir on the conclusion of the visit graciously consented to be photographed with his suite and presenting Mr. Kishanchand with a copy of his own photo asked for a signed one of Kishenchand in return. Before leaving the Amir partook of pan and betel nut and cardamous which were offered him according to Oriental custom and thanked the officers of the Mills for the trouble they had taken on his account, expressing himself very pleased with the visit.

The Amir then proceeded by motor to the Hindu Biscuit Co.'s factory in the same neighbourhood where he was received by eth Managing Director, Mr. Radhs Mohan, and other Directors, and after exchange of the usual courtesies he was shown the making of biscuits at the various stages, from kneading and mixing of the material to baking and packing the whole process being conducted by high caste Hindoos under the superintendence of a European expert, Mr. James Piggott. The process involves the employment of vegetable oil only at the mixing stage. The machinery is fairly up to date and one point, particularly noteworthy, is that the materials and the biscuits are untouched by hand in the manufacture throughout. The process is especially pure and clean and the goods compete with home manufactures mainly on the point of cheapness, the biscuits being sufficiently good for ordinary consumption. The Hindu Biscuit Mills were founded by Brothers R. and C. Harwood, well known in mill circle, throughout India, and the Company, although small is a prosperous one and is well managed, The Company also make excellent bread, obtaining their flour from the Ganesh Mills.

The Amir afterwards visited tha Jumma Cotton Mills, the latter visit serving to vivify the acute memories of the Cawnpore Woollen and Cotton Mill industries in so much that His Highness spent three solid hours. Towards the evening in an interview with Colonel Gleadowes Newcomen and Mr. J. H. Johnson of Cawnpore actively discussing details for the erection of such mills at Cabul.

BAKR ID FESTIVAL.

The Amir Among 75,000 Mahomedans.

UNPRECEDENTED OVATION.

To-day has been devoted by the Amir chiefly to religious exercises connected with the great Bakr Id Festival, in celebration of the Haj at Mecca on the ninth of the month of Zufhijja the event being celebrated in India on the day following. The occasion falling on a Friday enhances its importance twofold, there being two great and separate intercessions due to be performed by Muslim devotees and to-day's event is known as Haj-i-Akbar.

The Amir drove to a huge walled enclosure known as Idgar near Sudder Bazar shortly after eight this morning, there being scarcely room amongst some seventy five thousand people for His Highness and suite's admittance, The Amir followed the Imam in prayer, first reverently removing his shoes. There were no sacrifices. The whole of the influential mass of Mahomedans from Delhi and the neighbouring Districts were present. In the early afternoon at the great Jumma Masjid mosque, the mass was even greater. The whole of this huge building was densely packed, below and on the galleries above, and a countless multitude, arranged in a gaudy variety of colour, surged around the building and thronged the great entrances and steps. The ovation accorded the Amir by the vast concourse on his arrival was as to an emperor and head of Islam. Few Europeans were present, none being permitted even to ascend the outer steps of the mosque, much less to enter within. Politicals were on this occasion conspicuous by their absence. The Amir's Soldiery formed a Guard-of-Honour within the mosque and no British soldiery were in evidence except a Cavalry Escort accompanying the Amir's carriage. The duties of the native police were confined to keeping the approach and entrances to the mosque clear. There was no show of force.

The Amir was received at the foot of the great entrance steps by the Imam Sayid Ahmad Sahib, in picturesque robes of office, and the influential members of the Mosque Committee accompanied the Amir towards the entrance above where the Amir and his suite reverently removed their shoes. Some difficulties had previously been experienced in this respect by the Cavalry of the Body-Guard in removing their long jack boots at the entrance. The Amir entered the mosque to the accompaniment of the salute of a number of dangerous bombs fired by Mahomedan enthusiasts on the maidan in front, the spectators leaving a wide area free from motives of self-preservation.

The Amir followed the Imam in prayer. The religious worship lasted less than an hour. His Highness and the Sirdars afterwards driving to Circuit House. The spectacle was an unprecedented one of fully accorded religious liberty which can never be surpassed.

THE COW-KILLING CONTROVERSY.

More Light on the Subject.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 25.

Lala Gokal Chand, the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Patiala State, telegraphs from Patiala to the *Pioneer* :—" With reference to the account of the two meetings of Hindus and Mahomedans of Delhi that appeared in your issue of the 23rd of January under the heading of the Amir and Bakr Id, in the former of which my name has been mentioned, I shall be obliged if you will kindly enable me to state the facts for the information of the public.

"I conjointly with some other Hindu and Mussalman Sardars of the State was deputed by the Council of Regency to look after the arrangements connected with His Majesty's Visit to Sirhind. On the 8th instant, when His Majesty returned to Camp from the shrine where he had gone to pay his reverence, we, Patiala officials, were standing at the door of the Darbar tent waiting for His Majesty's return. His Majesty wished to speak a few words to us and after we had been presented, he probably, considering the fact that he was a guest of a Sikh State, addressing us all said :—

"If God be willing, we hope to be at Delhi on the Id-l-Gurban this year. It is of our religious duty, to perform sacrifice on that day. Though cows in common with other animals are sacrificed, our religion does not compel us that sacrilice must be of cows. On the contrary we may sacrifice camels, goats, etc instead, We intend not to sacrifice cows on this occasion in consideration of the feelings of the Hindus of India in general and of Delhi in particular.

"Our visit to India should be the occasion of joy to the Hindus and Musalmans alike, and not the

this intention of ours be made known to the Hindus of Delhi.

"On this, Colonel Abdul Majid Khan, the Foreign Minister of the Patiala State and Attache in attendance, said to His Majesty, pointing towards me : 'Here is my Deputy Sir. He is a resident of Delhi and he will duly inform the residents of the place of Your Majesty's intention.' On this I bowed and said I will certainly do that.

"His Majesty continuing, said—"I protect the interests of my Hindu subjects equally with those of Musalmans. On my way back from the shrine I just saw a *Gurdwara*. There are several 'Guardwaras' in Afghanistan where fakirs and poor people live. I don't know but I believe there are poor and needy people in this 'Gurdwara' also. I have therefore, ordered that Rs. 200 be distributed among them.

"The above is as far as possible the exact version of what His Majesty was pleased to say in this connection at Sirhind. My letter read by *Rai Bahadur* Lala Piari Lal at the public meeting of Hindus at Delhi on the 18th instant conveyed no other information but what is given above, and did not contain a single word to allude or say that the proposal of slaughtering cows on Id day, in celebration of His Majesty's visit to Delhi was made to His Majesty by the Mussalman inhabitants of Delhi, nor could I infer from anything which His Majesty said to us at Sirhind that any proposal of this sort was ever made to His Majesty.

"My object in writing this letter is (1) to clear any misunderstanding that might have arisen from what has been hitherto published in the newspapers on this subject ; (2) that the inhabitants of Delhi, both Hindus and Mahomedans, may not be led to believe that I was in any way instrumental in conveying the idea that the slaughter of cows was proposed or even contemplated by my Mussulman fellow citizens of Delhi ; and (3) to remove any doubts that I, any way, have failed to convey the correct import of what His Majesty was pleased to say on the occasion."

PROGRAMME FOR BOMBAY.

THE following is the provisional programme of His Excellency the Amir of Afghanistan's visit to Bombay :—

MONDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY. Morning—State arrival at Victoria Terminus, 7-20 a.m. Interchange of ceremonial visits between His Highness the Amir and His Excellency the Governor.

Afternoon—Visits to factories and mills.

Evening—State Banquet at Government House, followed by a Reception.

TUESDAY—12TH FEBRUARY. Morning—Visits to Secretariat and University buildings, &c.

Afternoon—Visit to H. M. S. "Hermes" and "Diadem" (3-30 p.m.)

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY. Morning—Visits to Mint and Dockyard.

Afternoon—Drive.

THURSDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY. Morning—Receive Visitors.

Afternoon—Embark in H. M. S. "Hermes" ; Naval Display ; and Departure by sea for Karachi (2-45 p.m.).

LATE MR. SAMUEL SMITH, AND REV. THOMAS EVANS.

Meeting of Sympathy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY 25.

A public meeting was held last evening in Christ Church College, Rais Devi Prasad Vakil, presiding, to give public expression of regret at the deaths of the late Reverend Thomas Evans and Rt. Hon'ble Samuel Smith, M. P., The meeting was large and representative.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted :—" That this public meeting of Cawnpore citizens record their deep sense of sorrow at the loss India has suffered by the deaths of its two friends, the Rt. Hon'ble Samuel Smith and Reverened Thomas Evans." It was also resolved that a copy of the above resolution be sent to the families of the deceased.

Feeling references were made by the Chairman to the self-sacrifice and devotion of both the deceased gentlemen.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT HOCKEY.

Mr. Tudball's Narrow Escape from Blindness.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY 25.

Genuine sorrw is felt here and particularly among members of the local Bar at the serious accident sustained by Mr. Tudball, District Judge, at hockey, having had a narrow escape from blindness During the day many enquirers called and though suffering greatly, Mr. Tudball received them personally while acknowledgments have been sent to those who left cards.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A telegram from Constantinople says that medical inspection has been imposed on arrivals from Port Said.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Marine—Lieutenant Hordern and Sub-Lieutenant Gwyn are granted extension of leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs Garrad and Mason are appointed supernumerary Agriculturalist and Entomologist, respectively in the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Hutchinson is confirmed as Postmaster General, 2nd grade.

Mr. MacCrea, 4th Assistant Director General of Post Office is granted leave for nine months, Mr. Chard officiating.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Barr is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in Bombay.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Milsom is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following retire :—Lieut Colonel Fagan ; General Sir Charles Egerton ; Lieut Colonel More, Brahmans.

VOLUNTEERS.

Behar Light Horse.—Second Lieut Blackmore resigns his Commission in the Eastern Bengal Rifles, Surma Valley and Assam Valley Light Horse.—Hon. Mr. Hare to be Hony Colonel.

Madras Artillery.—Second Lieut Peirce to be Lieut.

Lucknow Rifles.—Major Saunders to be Commandant with the rank of Lieut Colonel. Mr. Sice to be second Lieut.

Bombay Rifles.—Lieut Colonel Nicholson Commandant, resigns his Commission.

Cawnpore Rifles.—Mr. Briscoe to be Second Lieutenant.

B. B. and C. I. Rifles.—Major Diana to be Honorary Lieutenant Colonel. Captains Arnott and Owen to be Honorary Majors,

Rangoon Rifles.—Mr. Rai to be Captain.

B. N. Railway Rifles.—Second Lieutenant Otto to be Lieut. Mr. Townshend to be Second Lieutenant.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

The Bandmann Opera Co. who have attained to much popularity in Calcutta are giving a benefit performance before H. E. the Viceroy ; the proceeds to go to the sufferers at Kingston.

The Company will reopen here on the 12th proximo with the following pieces :

February 12th Tuesday. The Dairy Maids,
February 13th Wednesday, Beauty of Bath.
February 14th Thursday. Blue Moon.
February 15th Friday. Pantomime Cinderella.
February 16th Saturday. Mr. Popple of Ippleton.
February 18th Monday. Geisha.
February 19th Tuesday. Belle of Mayfair.
February 20th Wednesday. See See.
February 21st Thursday, Girl on the stage.
February 22nd Friday. White Chrysanthemum.
February 23rd Saturday, Girl behind the country.

THE EDINBURGH PARSI UNION.

Inaugural Dinner.

THE 22nd of December was a red letter day in the history of the Parsi Union of Edinburgh—the day that was anxiously awaited, and eagerly looked for. On this day the Inaugural Dinner of the Union was held, when a distinguished company was expected, notable among whom being the Right Honourable the Lord Provost of Edinburgh as chief guest, and the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians, as guests of the Union.

For the first time since the Parsis have made Edinburgh their chief centre of medical education and training, such an opportunity was given them of coming in contact with the leading members of the Medical Profession, as well as with the prominent citizens of the capital of Scotland. No wonder, then that this unique opportunity was eagerly embraced, and all mustered strong to make the gathering a success, and the occasion in keeping with the high name and fame of the community. The presence of the Lord Provost, the first citizen of the city, and of the two distinguished heads of the two leading branches of the Medical Profession, gave a high tone to the meeting, and afforded, a distinct proof that, though the Union was yet in its infancy, it had the supportand goodwill of those who were best fitted to judge of the usefulness of such a body in the midst of our modern Athens.

Punctually at 7-30 p.m., the guest began to arrive at the Princes Street Station Hotel, and were received by Mr. R. H. Appoo, the President of the Union, and other members of the Managing Committee. The former introduced the members to the Lord Provost and other well-known guests.

At dinner the President occupied the chair, and was supported on his right by the Lord Provost, and on the left by the President of the Royal College of surgeons. A sumptuous repast over, the loyal toasts were given from the Chair, and drunk with musical honours.

The Secretary read several apologies, notable amongst which were those from Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir Thomas Fraser, Sir Henry Littlejohn, Drs. Joseph Bell, Andrew Smart, Alexander Bruce and A. W. Philip.

Sir Muncherji M. Bhownagree wrote:—"I must write a few lines to send by best wishes for the success of the gathering, and for the prosperity and utility of the Union. The work the Union has done in the short period of its existence is most creditable, both in quality and quantity, and augurs well for the future. I am all the more gratified at it as it fully justifies my expectations and the interest I was privileged to take in it from its very inception. I need hardly say that it will be a pleasure to me to continue my interest in its welfare and hope the spirit of the banquet to-morrow will stimulate you and all our Parsi friends in Scotland to work with zeal for the attainment of the objects for which it is founded."

The first toast of the evening, after the loyal toasts, was that of "The Edinburgh Parsi Union," and was given by the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, His lordship, who on rising was received with loud applause, spoke in high terms of the Parsi Union and of the Parsi community. In his capacity as the head of the city he extended to all strangers a cordial welcome, whether they came for business or for study. The Union, he declared was a most useful body, and wished it a long life of usefulnessand success. After the toast had been cordially pledged by the guests, the President of the Union Mr. R. H. Appoo rose amidst loud cheers to reply. He said :—"My Lord Provost, Presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians, and Gentlemen,—On behalf of my colleagues and myself I rise to return to you, my Lord, our sincere thanks for proposing, and to you, gentlemen, for so heartily drinking the toast of the Parsi Union. My Lord, you have been far too kind in the highly complimentary words you have used for us, but I am too conscious of our shortcomings to claim acceptance for one moment of the possession of all the good qualities which you have so eloquently attributed to us. It is, indeed, the ideal, Sir, that you have so picturesquely depicted, and, God helping us, we'll endeavour to approach this goal in the future by our humble efforts,"

"Perhaps it will not be amiss, at this juncture, to say a word or two about the community to whom I have the honour to belong, and our present position in India. Sir, we are the descendants of those 'Pilgrim Fathers' of Persia who left their hearths and homes nearly 1300 years ago, to escape from the double-edged sword of oppression and fanaticism. Storm-tossed, ship-wrecked, weather-beaten' sad at heart, a mere handful of those who left our Fatherland landed on the hospitable shores of India. To India, my Lord, we are tied by bonds of hospitality, by bonds of obligation and by love which is bound to engender after a long sojourn in the country. In you humble way, we have given of our best and of our noblest to our adopted country, and in many walks of life in India a Parsi has led where others have subsequently followed, and even at this very moment one of our noblest sons, with the burden of eighty-two summers, is on his way to India, in response to the call of duty, with the veritable message of peace on earth and goodwill towards men. And yet in the heart of every Parsi there is a spot, soft and tender, which thrills and palpitates at the mention of his dear Fatherland.

"Historically, Persia, in the words of Jackson, the eminent Iranian scholar, is one of the great nations of antiquity. Of all the Eastern countries which came into contact with Greece and Rome, Persia alone has preserved her independence. Her monarchs have been rulers for three thousand years, and the Shah on the Peacock Throne to-day may boast his claim as inheritor of King Jamshed's legendary rule as well as the sceptre of the Median Deioces and the crown of Cyrus the Great.

"Persia is the home of our forefathers, the cradle of our heroes, the inspiration of valour, and the birthplace of our religion, a religion which for its pristine purity and high ideas of morality and of the Deity is second to none in the world.

"Among others, we are distinguished for two traits, in our character, paradoxical in themselves, those of cosmopolitanism and individualism. The former is essential to us for our harmonious intercourse with the vast ocean of humanity by whom we are surrounded, and the latter as a preventative from our utter annihilation as a nation. For well nigh thirteen centuries we have lived amicably with the original sons of the soil, and yet today, as a nation and a community, we are as distinct from others as we were on the day that we landed on the shores of India. Perhaps in this trait we resemble the hard and sturdy Scotch nation. No nation is more 'Imperial' or cosmopolitan than this, for a Scotsman is found in almost all parts of the world, and yet he is by far the most tenacious and patriotic in all things Scotch, as *vide* the late agitation about the Greys, and the preservation of the Auld Brig at Ayr. My Lord, your people have shown that patriotism is not inconsistent with imperialism in its most liberal sense, for to day one of the most patriotic Scotsmen is also a great leader of Imperialism. We, in our own way, have carried out the same principle, for, however unique and distinct our position be as a nation, we have never grudged to give our best and do our best for the good and benefit of our adopted country, for, in the words of a former Governor of Bombay—'Her Majesty possesses no subjects who, for loyalty, intelligence, capacity for public duties, liberality, sympathy with suffering, and honest admiration for British justice, have a claim to a full and indulgent consideration of their needs than the Parsi community of Bombay.' Thus, gentlemen, in the very teeth of the scientific dictum—or rather in confirmation of of it—we, a mere handful, have maintained our own and have defied the workings of Destiny, and set at naught the very ravages of Time. But the latter, in its relentless pursuit, were it ever to gather its toll by our extinction, as prophesied by a late eminent thinker and writer, history will lie fast to our assistance. "It shall never let us die." And yet better for to die in the plenitude of one's power than through sheer senile decay. 'One crowded hour of glorious life is worth an age without a name.'

"Coming to our Parsi Union, a few words will suffice. Being yet in our infancy we have not a great or glorious past and yet if our Union had done nothing else but bring about this distinguished gathering it will have justified its existence. It is purely a social and religious organisation founded for the purpose of promoting a spirit of fellowship among the Parsis to help and advice a new comer and guide his uncertain footsteps, and incidentally also bringing him in closer contact with the best social life of the country which undoubtedly is not the least part of his education. The future is wisely hidden from our view but the hearty support we have received and the hall-mark of approval given to us under the imprimatur of the chief citizen of the city and by the two heads of Royal Colleges and other well-known citizens of Edinburgh present here, bid us look forward to the future with hope and confidence. We may, in future, accomplish much or little, but I can assure you, Sir, that that little will not be the least, as it will be our very best."

Dr. D. R. Bardi, who had specially come down from London, gave the toast of the "City of Edinburgh" while Dr. S. K. Engineer gave the toast of the "Royal Colleges of Edinburg."

The toast of the "Guests" was given by the President and acknowledged on behalf of the guests by Dr. James and Col. Warburton, C. S. I.

The Lord Provost gave the toast of the President," who thanked the Company in a few words: "It is a pleasure and pride to me to preside over this distinguished gathering. My thanks are due to all, as every one has contributed to make the proceedings pleasant and successful; I thank you all from the bottom of my heart."

This memorable evening in the history of the Union came to an end at 11.30 after the company had sung the National Anthem.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

The White Star Transfer.

RUWENZORI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

IT seems to be settled that Mr. Birrell, who is a man evidently born to trouble, is to take the thankless place of Mr. Bryce as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the news will be disappointing to the amiable Suffragists if it means that for the present at all events Mr. Churchill is not to be promoted to Cabinet rank. I say if, because it does not follow as some commentators seem to suppose that this brilliant young Minister—his brilliancy is admitted even by his most severe critics—will remain an Under Secretary. In any case Mr. Bryce's appointment as ambassador to the United States creates a vacancy in the Cabinet which will have to be filled up by some one. The talk to-day is of Mr. Lewis Harcourt going to the Board of Education with, of course, a seat in the Cabinet. Both he and Mr. Churchill are clearly marked out for Cabinet rank, and the question, if no other changes are pending, will be who should get it first Most persons would think that Mr. Harcourt ought to receive priority not because of his excellent performances in the House of Commons, which have not been better than those of Mr. Churchill but because of his longer services to the Liberal party. If electoral considerations enter into the matter, and they usually do in such cases, the advantage would be in favour of "Lulu" as the popular first Commissioner of Works is familiarly styled. His seat is probably quite safe, but Mr. Churchill's position may not be equally secure. It is true that he had a majority of twelve hundred at the General Election, but a great deal of water has flowed under London Bridge since the *debacle* and the possibility of a serious check at Manchester may be more than the astute C. B. cares to risk.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

On the other hand, the Government are probably stronger than they were three months ago and I see that a somewhat influential member of the late Ministry, Mr. Arthur Lee, practically admits this. Speaking at a Conservative gathering in Southampton on Tuesday the ex-Civil Lord of the Admiralty said :—" I am afraid there is no indication at present of the pendulum swinging in our direction, and I do not think the country is looking lovingly towards us." There was such an indication at one period of the autumn sittings, but possibly owing to Mr. Balfour's attitude with regard to the Trade Disputes Bill it has disappeared and, moreover, the Independent Labour Party have for some reason or other ceased to treat the Government with patronising contempt. Indeed Mr. Keir Hardie has gone out of his way to pat the Prime Minister on the back. In a "New Year's Greeting" that he contributes to the *Labour Leader* he says :—"I have a profound distrust of party newspaper eulogies of Ministers, or coming men, but in common fairness I must say that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has earned, and fully deserves, all the praise which is being heaped upon him. He seems to be mellowing with age and to be really desirous of effecting some useful social legislation. Of one thing at least I have convinced myself, that where the Liberal performance falls short of its promise, the blame will not rest with 'C. B.'" Whether all this betokens a desire on the part of the Labourites to draw closer to the Liberals or merely that they are acting according to the well known proverb *il faut reculer pour mieux sauter*, remains to be seen. It may or may not be of importance in this connection that Sir Charles Dilke in referring, a few days ago, to the new combination in the House of Commons said that negotiations are in progress for "closer union between the Labour party and the miners and others of the Trade Union group." This interesting piece of information seems to have escaped the attention of the London papers who, if they were half as cute as they profess to be, would have found out all about the "negotiations" alluded to by Sir C. Dilke.

LONDON POLITICS.

If Mr. Arthur Lee were one of those politicians who, sometimes for our good and sometimes not for our good, give up to London what was meant for the country and the Empire he might not if he spoke as a Municipal Reformer assert so positively that the pendulum is not swinging in the direction of his friends. At any rate the "Municipal Reformers," as the party formerly known as Moderates now style themselves, are still very hopeful of repeating at the County Council election in March their successes in the recent contests for the Borough Councils. The Progressives, on the other hand, are not entirely despondent and if it is a question of organisation I should be inclined to put my money on the party who have now held power for so long a time in "London's Parliament." But will it be a question of organization? There is no doubt that the County Council has suffered a loss of prestige by the dismal failure of its steamboats and I am not so sure that the extension of the trams along the Embankment will prove such a great card as some of the Progressives imagined. Moreover, they will have to suffer not only for their own sins but for the sins of the Borough Councils. The general public is very general in its ideas and does not always differentiate between the County Council and the Borough Council. Similarly in the minds of many people the Progressives as a party will be identified with the manifesto just issued by the Socialists. The views of these people as to what the L.C.C. should be and should do are summarised as follows :—

To be the one central authority for London.
To secure equalisation of rates.
To add many suburban districts to London.
To have power to rate land values and unoccupied property.
To own and manage the docks.
To supply electricity in bulk for London and a large area outside.
To be the traffic authority.
To own tramways, tubes, local railways, and motor-omnibuses "of a sanitary and silent type."
To carry goods as well as passengers,
To supervise and assist hospitals, leading to their municipalisation.
To own farms and supply milk in bulk and retail.
To own mines and retail coal at cost price—"Heat is as important as water."
To have central and local markets and public slaughterhouses.
To control the police.
To meet housing needs and build garden suburbs.
To institute a 48-hour week with minimum wage of 36s.
To give meals and medical care to children.
To give free technical, secondary, and university education.

I am astonished at the moderation of the penultimate proposal. Why not provide free meals to adults as well as children ?

THE WHITE STAR TRANSFER.

The week has witnessed the beginning of a revolution in British Atlantic Trade. For years the continental traffic to America from the French and English Channel ports has been steadily increasing. Though that fact was generally recognised, German and American vessels were allowed the lion's share of the European traffic. It is a matter for congratulation that matters are to be remedied at last and that British enterprise is to reassert itself. Four of the fastest and largest vessels of the White Star line are to transfer their head-quarters from Liverpool to Southampton, calling at Cherbourg and Queenstown on the outward voyage and probably at Plymouth on the homeward. The announcement of this change was quickly followed by a statement from the Cunard Company to the effect that it was only a matter of time before the facilities of the Channel ports would have to be taken advantage of. There is no doubt that the palmiest days of Liverpool as a passenger port are gone and the movement southwards is certain to continue. It is hoped that the Cunard announcement means that the two monster new vessels, the "Mauretania" and "Lusitania," which would be

sober] line and it was a little band of Europeans, alone and unaided, carrying their provisions on their backs, who reached the summits. The expedition is fully as remarkable as the Duke's Arctic explorations, which created records only outdone by Peary and Nansen.

OLLA PODRIDA.

H. H. Muhammad Sher Khan, Babi Nawab of Radhanpur, accompanied by Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E. left London yesterday for Marseilles *en route* for Jeddah whence the former will proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca. They are fellow passengers of of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess Connaught on board the P. and O. steamer "Marmora" and will change at Suez.

I am rather surprised to learn that only £300 if so much, has been subscribed to the Miss Manning Memorial Fund. Considering what this real "Friend of India" did for that country one would have expected a more generous response to the appeal put forward by the Committee of the Natioal Indian Association. But *Si monumentum quæris, circumspice*. The best memorial after all of Miss Manning is the work she accomplished for India during her long and noble life.

I hear that in the paper on Famine to be read by Sir Frederic Lely before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts next months, he will not deal with policy but devote himself exclusively to the practical aspects of the subject. I understand that owing to pressure of work Sir Thomas Raleigh has been obliged to withdraw his promise to read an Indian paper before the Colonial Institute.

BENARES EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir—One of the exhibitors complains in your contemporary, under date the 21st instant, of the sluggishness of the Benares Exhibition. Twelve months is an ample period to design, model, cast, ins ribe, &c., the exhibition medals, and diplomas and get them out even, *via* the Cape. The President, the Hony. Secy, and the members of the Exhibition Committee, have apparently a touch of Rip Van Winkleism. How long will it take to rouse them from this comatose state?

The writer in another paper rightly throws the onus on the Congresswallas, and the Congresswallas must now fall upon the Exhibitionwallas to behave more decently and distribute the awards, or the Congresswallas will have much dirt pelted at them. Don't say *kuch parca wai*. That glib expression sometimes gets more than it bargained for.

There must be several exhibitors in Bombay. Let them gird their loins and force the hands of the Congresswallas. I say it is a crying shame. If the Exhibitionwallas ran short of funds, why did they not come openly and honestly and raise the wind instead of shielding themselves behind silence. Awake, arise, ye Congresswallas or be for ever fallen! Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER EXHIBITOR.

Bombay, January 25.

HERR PREMYSLAV AT THE TOWN HALL.

Lastnight, at the Town Hall, Herr Premyslav, the violin virtuoso, gave his second and last recital before a large and enthusiastic audience. To say the least it was quite refreshing to see so large a number turn out after the poor reception Bombayites gave this brilliant violinist last Tuesday when he first appeared.

The programme which we give below was a most difficult one and Herr Premyslav's rendering of the different pieces was exquisite. He has a wonderfully firm touch and is a perfect master of his instrument:—

1. Concerto D Minor.....Wieniawski.
   I. Allegro Moderato,
   II. Romance.
   III. Finale a la Zingara.
2. *a* Gaudioleri .....Ries.
   b Ave Maria .....Schubert.
   c Romanza Andaluza .....Sarasate.
3. Il Trillo Del Diavolo .....Tartini.
   Larghetto Affettuoso-Grave-
   Allegro-assai.
4. *a* Humoresque (by request) ..... Dvorak.
   b An Camit: .....Schumann.
   c L'Abeille.....Schubert.
   d Danse tzigaunes .....Nachez.

RETURN OF HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

On Thursday night the old and well tried Harmston's Circus, which has for so many years been a feature of winter-life in Bombay, will open its doors on the Maidan, amid the good old-fashioned accompaniment of the roaring of lions, the trumpetting of elephants and the crack of the ring-master's whip which so filled us all with glee in the days of our youth, and still has its fascination even in our grey days. Harmston's, alway full of joyful optimism, promises to be better than ever—if that is possible. There are all sorts of new turns and "entrees," (as circus-folk love to call a good thing) and notwithstanding the competition of the Bandmann Continuous the circus is sure of its public, and the night of Thursday will be a rollicking one for Bombay. Diavolo is still "nightly shaking dice with death", and other attractions are the Frantz family of acrobats, Collins's Princess Quartette of ladies, who dance and sing delightfully, Cecile and Francois, champion trick cyclists and whizz riders, Messrs. Jean and Paul Ragaul with their trained tigers and bears, who perform really wonderful feats.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AND TROOPSHIPS.

The troopship "Assaye" left Southampton on Jan. 9 for Bombay with about 1,300 officers and men. The principal draft comprised 200 officers and men of the 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The following is the list of officers who embarked:—

RHA, Bt-Col C F Blane, in command.
RAMC, Lt-Col S Westcott, CMG.
1st RI Regt, Major O C Baker.
2nd S Staffords, Major C S Davidson,
1st Devons, Major J Travers, D S O.
RFA, Major R T Marsden.
1st Gloster's, Major J D J Bishop.
RAMC, Major J Smith, in-med-charge.
RA, Capt A C Kenneay.
2nd R L Fus, Capt F A Greer.
RGA, Capt H C Hall.
RGA, Capt E L Hardcastle.
2nd S Staffords, Capt J F Loder Symonds.
1st Beds, Capt W Allason.
1st Manchesters, Capt E U Fisher.
IOD, Capt R Kerwick.
1st Middlesex, Capt W A Stewart.
Scottish Rifles, Capt V C Sandilands.
RAMC, Capt E W Powell.
RAMC, Capt H A Davidson.
RGA, Capt J A D Langhorne.
2nd R W Fus, Capt G J P Geiger.
1st R Lane, Regt. Capt A H B Foster.
RFA, Capt W S D Craven.
1st Liverpools, Lieut E R A Hall.
RGA, Lieut R J Ingham.
2nd KOSB, Lieut J W J Alves.
2nd R Fus, Lieut C Saunderson.
1st S Lancs, Lieut C R P Winsor.
2nd Conn Rangers, Lieut A H B Wright
RGA, Lieut A J R Gregory.
10th Hussars, Lieut A E Parker.
RGA, Lieut A D Cbanter.
STC, Lieut H D Kettle.
RAMC, Lieut W Benson.
RE, Lieut G H J G Morris.
1st Beds, Lieut C A K Cox.
RFA, 2nd Lieut C T H Berrington.
RFA, 2nd Lieut H G Martin.
2nd E Lancs, 2nd Lieut T A Kemble.
2nd Gordon Highlanders, 2nd Lieut T G Taylor.
1st RI, Regt, 2nd Lieut L R Fowle.
1st Lincolns, 2nd Lieut E Cragg.
2nd Shropshire LI, 2nd Lieut M H Bickford,
RIM, Sub-Lieut R Price.
Chaplain, Rev R D Ninis,
Chaplain, Rev M A Kelly.
2nd Dorset Regt, family of Capt Dauncey.
RFA, family of Capt Mundy, and sister-in law (Miss Finch).
RAMC, daughter of late General Fuller.
QAMNSI, Nursing Sister Tippett.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops, decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

SPORTING NEWS.

Since my last notes I notice that Mr. Barraclough, the Honorary Secretary for Polo, has issued a Prospectus for a Tournament in Bombay. This energetic sportsman, a keen tennis-player and one, we remember, as being prominent in the hockey fields, deserves the thanks of all polo-players and it is only to be hoped this is the first step towards the revival of polo to its old flourishing condition before Ulwar won the Cup in 1901.

Another card of eight events is before us for the racing at Mahaluxmi and the Horse race having filled again is a brain puzzler when one has more or less to guess how the mile will suit the major portion of them. Baritone has won all his races at the finish and considering that six furlongs is more suited to him there should be no reason why he cannot go the extra two, in which case he should about win. Freelance is the most dangerous and now that he looks like coming back to form is worth support. The Dadar Plate seems very open, Antica again figures and can be relied ugon to go well as also Ashroff but my fancy is Osborne. The Mahim Plate too is open and Settler will about win unless Darby shows more of his true form and Mudlool will be thereabouts. If Kummar starts he should win the Matunga Plate and Recruit well up out of the field; for the first division of the Hopeful Plate like Tabriz who won his race so conclusively in 1min. 9 2-5 secs., fine time for a new one, whereas Madras will run well as also Thuyyar. In the second Poseidon is the only one whose form we know anything about, His Majesty is said to be a flier and should be watched.

In the first Beginners' Plate, Purvez and Toy will fight it out and I fancy the former to be a more solid pony. Squire should win the second with Rajput in the van.

REX.

MINTO FANCY FETE.

THE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT TIES.

The result of the divisional ties is as follows:—

(1st Peshawar.)

Seaforth Highlanders / Black Watch / Gordon Highlanders (bye)	Seaforth Highrs (2—1)	Gordon Highdrs (1—0)

(2nd, Rawalpindi.)

"A" Team Royal Irish / "B" Team Royal Irish / The Queens (bye)	"A" Team R. Irish (2—0)	Queens (5—1)

(3rd, Lahore.)

Sussex / Whiltshire / XII Lancers (bye) / Glosters (bye) / West Yorkshires (bye)	Sussex Regt. (1—0)	XII Lancers (2—0)	Gloucester shires. (1—0)

(4th, Quetta.)

Royal Warwickshire R. G. A. Quetta / York and Lancasters (bye)	Warwicks (1—0)	Royal Warwick shire. (1—0)	

(5th, Mhow.)

Bedfords / Liverpool Regt / Lincolns / East Surrey	Bedfords (1—0) / East Surrey (2—1)		East Surrey (2—0)

(6th, Poona.)

2nd Royal Scots (bye) ... ... 2nd Royal Scots

(7th Meerut.)

The Cameronians / Royal Irish Rifles / Royal Welsh Fusiliers / 15th Hussars / 60th Rifles / Royal Scots Fusiliers	Royal Irish Rifles (2—1) / Royal Welsh Fusiliers (3—1) / 60th Rifles (2—1)	
	Royal Irish Rifles (1—0) / 60th Rifles	Royal Irish Rifles (3—1)

(8th, Lucknow.)

Shropshires / South Staffords / Somersets / Durhams	Shropshires (1—0) / Durhams (1—0)		Durham Light Infy. (1—0)

(9th, Secunderabad.)

Manchesters / XIV Hussars / XIII Hussars (bye)	(Scratched)		Manchesters (2—0)

LUCKNOW RACES.

The Civil Service Cup. HANDICAPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 24.

The following are the handicap weights for the Civil Service Cup Race:—

Claribel, 10st. 7lbs.; Haydn, 10st.; Vera, 10st.; Coin II, 9st. 11lbs.; S. S. Late Idle Bell, 9st. 5lbs; First Bell, 9st.11b.; Plover 8st. 7lbs.; Wal, 8st. 7lb.; Circus Girl, 7st. 11lbs.; Matin Bell, 7st. 9lb.; Parlour Maid, 7st. 9lb.; Flo, 7st. 3lbs.; Lorette, 7st. 2lbs.; The Butler 7st. 2lbs.

Koorlong and Sago, which were among bottom weights, are scratched.

The Calcutta Plate which fell through owing to insufficient entries has been re-opened as a handicap. Other races will be substituted for those which have fallen through.

BOMBAY 7TH EXTRA MEETING.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The 1st Beginners Plate 3-15 p m
2nd Race—The 1st Hopeful Plate 3-40 p m
3rd Race—The Mahim Plate 4-10 p m
4th Race—The Matoonga Plate, 4-35 p m
5th Race—The Dadar Plate, 5 p m
6th Race—The Epsom Plate, 5-25 p m
7th Race—The 2nd Hopeful Plate 5-50 p m
8th Race—The 2nd Beginners Plate 6-15 p m

By kind permission of Lt-Col S J Sarjant and the Officers of the G I P Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba ...	... ...	2-45 p m
Church Gate ...	... ...	2-50 p m
Grant Road ...	... ...	2-56 p m
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	... ...	3-0 p m

(T.T.)

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will sail to-day:—

1st Challenge Cup Race—Sails at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M S	Entered by
Sapphire	2 30	Capt Muter and R N N Rop'ins
Turquoise	Scr	Mr F J Preston
Melody	8 14	Mr J B K Macbeth

From Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock, port, round Mark Boat quarter of a mile W of Gull Island port round Committee Vessel, and round Vessel N K rauta Buoy, port back to Committee Vessel. Course No 10 and 14 = 17·4 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

B Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M S	Enteredby
Flirt	5 30	Mr J E Aspinwall.
Trixie	5 30	Mr R E Counteath
Brin	4 30	Mr R H Ireland
Sayoara	5 30	Capt Erickson and A L Whittell
Yellow	Scr	Capt Lewllin

From Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock, port, round Mark Boat, quarter of a mile W of Gull Island port, to Committee Vessel. Course No 10=12·8 miles. Time limit 7 p.m,

C Class and Tomtit Handicap Race—sail at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M S	Entered by
Meg	Scr	Mr C H Pyrne
Lapwing	8 0	Capt Gillespie R E
Maid	15 20	Mr Officers R E
Midget	16 30	Mr Officers A
Coralie	16 30	Mr J G Metcalfe
Jean	23 40	Mr A C H Macleau
Tomtit	Scr	Mr J C Brook
Volkaryye	16 30	Mr H E Johnson

From Committee Vessel to P and O Mooring Buoy B off Cross Island, Starboard, North Karanja buoy port, Committee Vessel, Starboard, South Karanja buoy port, back to Committee. Course No. 17 and 14 = 20·9 mile. Time limit 7 p.m.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. S. MacLagan, R.E., Executive Engineer 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer.

Mr. R. W. Murphy, temporary Engineer under covenant, is permanently appointed to the Bombay Engineer establishment as an Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade.

CROP AND RELIEF RETURNS

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

Seventy-nine thousand persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief or on famine or test works during the week ending 10th January. Of these 673 were in the Sylhet District of Eastern Bengal and Assam and 78,247 in Bengal.

In Darbhanga crop prospects are generally favourable to satisfactory, but rain is badly wanted in the Rohtak, Ambalia and Shahpur Districts of the Punjab and generally wanted in the North-West Frontier Provinces.

The following Telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India dated 23rd January:—

Standing crops slightly damaged by insects in parts Karachi and withering in parts Deccan and Bijapur and generally in good condition elsewhere, Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Cotton picking continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Poona, Kathiawar and Cutch, Supply of drinking water generally sufficient, Water for irrigation purposes adequate except in parts Nasik, Poona and Sholapur, Agricultural stock sufficient except in Sholapur Bijapur and Cutch. Fodder-supply sufficient. Quantity of Food-grains purchasable per rupee in Deccan 10 per cent. above normal to 31 per cent. less than normal and elsewhere normal to 25 per cent. below.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Mortality on the Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

The plague statement for the week ending 19th January shows 14,449 seizures and 11,975 deaths throughout India, the number of deaths in the preceding week having been 10,343. During the week under review the Bombay Presidency reported 2,019 cases, Madras Presidency 13, Bengal 697, the United Provinces 3,840, the Punjab 3405, Burma 345, the Central Provinces 1,200, Mysore 138, Central India 214, Rajputana 49, and Kashmir 51.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 11TH JANUARY.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Oriental," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 11th January. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allison, Miss S A	Hunter, Mr H C
Anderson, Mr J	Purton, Mr H
Anderson, Miss H H	Pearl, Mrs E
Brown, Lady	Rolland, Mr C S and Mrs and infant
Dunin, Mr S	
Glover, Mr R C	Rowe, Mr L and Mrs
Hallett, Mr C	Ratcliffe, Mr T R
Heard, Mr H and Mrs	Terrellan, Mr A S

FROM MARSEILLES.

Armstrong, Mr J	Morris, Miss
Arbuthnot, Major G H	Maconochie, Mr E
Baker, Capt and Mrs	Moss Major
Carighton, Miss	Peake, Mason, Mr W J and Mrs
Hutton, Mr W A	Raymond, Mr T M
Heard, Major R	Wayne, Lt-Col H G
Harris, Major L E	Stewart, Mr A
Harnam, Mr B	Summers, Mr T
Hasar, Mr S N	Tyacke, Miss C M
Jardine, Rev J	Trulock, Miss
Jones, Mr F C	Walker, Mrs F and infant
Lauderdale, Rev R and Mrs	Wood, Mr G W
Jung, Mr P	Williams, Mr H
Leale, Mr J D	Vizzard, Mr A
Lennox, Capt M	Wilcox, Major D
Mayston, Mr H	

FROM BRINDISI.
Abott, Mr A H.
FROM GIBRALTAR.
Castel Branco, Mr A.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer "Egypt," Commander London, to Marseilles and London:—

Barlow, Miss Kate	Matthews, Mr C D
Bertens, Mr O	Mannheim, Dr J
Blake, Mr A W	Maxwell, Mr L
Chamberlain, Mr J	Phillips, Mrs
Chaksi, Mr and Mrs J and infant	Robertson, Mr
Coltart, Mr	Shah, Mr A M
Connell Mrs and infant	Shepherd, Mr W
Duperier, Genl 1 clerk and 3 followers	Vialle, Mr E D
	Weill, Schott Dr
Dymonds, Mr A	Banks, Mr
Elulji, Mr D	Stewart, Mr T P
Festing, Mr J R G	White, Miss
Gahan, Mr B	Silcock, Col
Gorman, Mr J	Scott, Mr H Lt
Jones Miss	Water field, Mr
Law, Mr. W T	Riley, Mr S W
Lumb, Lt J P	Hitcher, Mr Mrs and Miss
Maude, Sister Catharine	Lintott, Mr
Maxwell, Mr L	Eele, Mr G Gordon
	Meade, Capt The Hon E B

DIVINE SERVICE.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tones in F
Hymns—83, 595 and 322.
3-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Wood ward in A
Hymns—285, 210 and 193
Collections for Church Expenses.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-15 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Choral.
10 a.m.—Parish Service.
3-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Week Days.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Friday Vegil of the Purification.
7-30 a.m.—Matins, Daily.
5 p. m.—Evensong, Daily.
6-30 p. m.—Vespers, Saturday.
7 p. m.—Guild of the Holy Standard, Tuesday.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Clare Road, Byculla.

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a m—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins,
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
Esplanade.
Incumbent:—Revd. J. Loughton.

8 a.m.—Matins—(Plain)
8-30 a. m.—Choral—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist,
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist - (Choral)—Preacher Rev Fathe Bisce.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong—(Choral)—Preacher, Rev Father Nicholson
Alms for Choir and Organ.

NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher, Rev Sam O'Brien.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer—Litany and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Service for the young.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon Offertories for C M S Parent Committee Thankoffering.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a m—Choral celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—321, 261, and 178pt 3
5-30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—423, 260, 432, 405 and 38.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

8 a.m.—Parish Service.
11 a.m. Joint Morning Service
6-30 p m—Evening Service
Psalm—42
Hymns—107, 420 and 96

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wamby Road.)

8-30 a.m. Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Service at Parel.—Rev James Laing M A
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
5-30 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns—21, 153, and 220
Psalm—107, W 1 to 9.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral
9-15 p. m—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev J H Bateson of Simla.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher Rev J H Bateson of Simla
5 p.m.—Sunday School Revd Shenton of Jhansi.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour. Rev A W Buckley of Umball.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. J S Hobson of Poona
6-3 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. A E Knott of Rawalpindi.
8 p.m.—Sunday School.

WEEKNIGHT SERVICES.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
From Monday, January 28th, to Saturday, February 2nd, and Evangelistic Mission, conducted by Rev J H Bateson of Simla. Service each Evening at 6.45 p.m.

WESLEYAN CHURCH IN VICTORIA GARDENS.
Thursday January 31st at 6-30 p. m. Marathi Mission Demonstration conducted by Rev J Reed Jabalpur, Rev A J Revell, Rev R Rabsley, Chairman Rev N Belliap.

LONDON GAZETTE.

January 5.

Boatswain T Selley has been promoted to the rank of chief boatswain in his Majesty's fleet.

January 7,

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881. Fleet-Surg A E Weightman has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut T P Webb to be Lieutenant; Acting Sub-Lieut H V Hart has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant,

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 8.

Brevet.

Major Sir M Nathan, K C M G, R E, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong and its Dependencies, to be lieutenant Colonel for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

15th Hussars—Seconded Lieut W C A Vanneck, from 3rd batt the King's (Shropshire Light Inf), to be second lieutenant (on probation), vice the Hon M F S Heward, resigned, dated Jan 10, 1906, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of Jan 9, 1906.

15th (the King's) Hussars—Gentleman Cadet H A Bruen, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut S H Charrington, appointed adjutant,

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt R K Hezlet is seconded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Capt C H Liveing to be captain, vice R K Hezlet.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt C J Tanner is seconded while going through the Ordnance Course, at the Ordnance College.

Line Battalions.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Capt J F Wolseley, from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), to be major, vice J A Paton, retired.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut G W Bond is seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Gentleman Cadet R A F Chard, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice A C de Clermont, resigned.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut T W T Isaac is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Second Lieut A M MacG Bell, from the Dorsetshire Regt, to be lieutenant, vice C C Clifton, promoted.

Army Veterinary Staff.

Lieut-Col R Pringle, D S O, Army Veterinary Corps to be colonel.

Army Veterinary Corps.

Major J Moore, F R C V S, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Lieut Col R Moore, F R C V S, placed on retired pay.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut. Col, and Brevet Col. C. V. Wingfield Stratford from half-pay, to be a chief engineer, and is granted the substantive rank of colonel, vice Col F Rainsford. Hannay, appointed commandant, School of Military Engineering. Lieut-Col and Brevet Col L E Kiggell, from a deputy-assistant adjutant-general at the Staff College, to be an assistant director at Headquarters, and is granted the substantive rank of colonel, vice Col (temporary Brig-Gen) H H Wilson, D S O, appointed commandant of the Staff College. Major A R C Atkins, the Army Service Corps from a Staff captain, to be a deputy assistant director at Headquarters, vice Lieut-Col T D Foster, M V O, the Army Service Corps, who has vacated that appointment on promotion, Major A L Lynden Bell, C M G, the Buffs (East Kent Regt.) to be a deputy-assistant adjutant-general at the Staff College, vice Major and Brevet Col H B Williams D S O, R E, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Major St J L H Du Plat Taylor, retired pay Reserve of Officers, to be a brigade major of a Volunteer Infantry Brigade, vice Lieut. Col. A. W. Pennyman, retired (reserve of Officers), who has resigned that appointment. Capt. D. C. Boger, the Cheshire Regt., to be a captain attached to the General Staff, graded brigade-major, vice Capt. R. V. K. Applin, D. S. O., 14th (King's) Hussars, who has vacated the appointment of the deputy assistant adjutant general (for musketry).

Ordinance College.

Capt, R. K. Hezlet, R. A., to be an instructor, vice Capt, C. H. Liveing, R. A, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

School of Military Engineering.

Col. P. Rainsford Hannay, from a chief engineer, to be commandant, vice Col. H. W. Smith-Rewse, C. V. O., whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Queen Alexandra's Imperial, Military Nursing Service. The undermentioned Staff nurses to be sisters:—Miss M. Clements, Miss L. Cunningham, Miss H. A. Hare, Miss F. N Roberts, Miss F A L Smith, Miss P Steele The undermentioned Staff nurse is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired:—Miss C A Coats. The undermentioned lady to be Staff nurse (provisional):—Cordon-Harper Sellar,

Memoranda,

Major Gen D M B H Earl of Dundonald, C V O C B to be lieutenant general, in succession to Sir B Blood, K, C, B promoted. Col Sir H S Rawlinson Bart C V O C B on completion of his period of service as commandant, Staff College is placed on half-pay. Col E S Browne V C C B half pay, retires on retired pay Lieut Col P A Kenna V C D S O commanding 21st Empress of India's Lancers to be an aide de camp to the King and is promoted to the brevet rank of colonel, vice Major Gen J Spens C B who has vacated on promotion. Qrmr and Honorary Lieut G Duncan is removed from the army under Article 99, Royal Warrant The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of Dec 12 1905:—Capt R St J Pearce, special service officer New South Wales Contingent was granted the temporary rank of captain in the Army while serving in South Africa.

Reserve of Offices.

R F Howard, Earl of Wicklow, late captain 2nd Life Guards, to be captain; Honorary Capt in the Army H H Millsgan, late captain the Donegal (the Prince of Wales's) Royal Garrison Art Militia, to be lieutenant Major Honorary Lieut Col of Militia J M Leith resigns his commission.

Admiralty, 7th January, Royal Marine Artillery. Major Maurice Pascoal Alers Hankey, having completed the duty for which he was granted the temporary rank of Major reverts to the rank of Captain from the 4th January, 1907. Admiralty, 8th January, 1907.

The undermentioned Engineer Sub Lieutenants for Temporary Service have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant on the Permanent List of His Majesty's Fleet, viz.:— Lancelot Henry Black, Harry Cyril, Rodney Johnson, Robert Preston, Dated 1st January, 1907. Royal Naval Reserve. Sub Lieutenant William Harold Steele to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th January, 1907. Acting Sub Lieutenant Edmund Sheffield Grove Price has been confirmed as Sub Lieutenant. Dated 20th October, 1906.

Admiralty, 9th January. 1907,

In accordance wit the provions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Lieutenant Sir Edward George Chichester, Bart., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. Dated 3rd Jan. 1907.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenat William Major has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander R N R. Dated 7th January, 1907. Lieutenant John Billing Radcliffe has been placed on the Retired List Dated 7th January, 1907. Probationary Sub-Lieutenant George Edward Barton has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 25th August, 1905.

Admiralty, 10th January, Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Arthur William Symes has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assumed the rank of Commander R N R. Dated 9th January, 1607, Sub Lieutenant Herbert Coates Mayo to be Lient. Dated 9t January, 2907

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Second Lieutenant R. S. I. Friend to be Lieutenant, vice E. C. Norman, seconded. Dated 10th November, 1906.

The Norfolk Regiment, Lieutenant Albert E. Bosher is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 29th December, 1906.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Arthur G. Hall to be Captain, vice T. I. Webb-Bowen, seconded for service as an Adjuttant of Indian Volunteers. Dated 6th December 1906.

The Leicestershire Regiment The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants;—

E. S. W Tidswell vice J. R. Rowan Robinson, seconded. Dated 30th December 1906.

The Gorden Higlanders, Cadtain William E, Gordon, V. C., to be Majo, vice W. Campbell, D. S. O., promoted Lieutenant Colonel, half pay. Dated 1st January, 1907

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—

Harold C. W. H, Wortham, vice Brevet Major W.G.B, Phibbs, seconded Dated 19th September, 1906.

Michael J. Furnell, vice H.C.W.H. Wortham, seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 19th September, 1906.

Ordnance College.

Major Charles E Phipps, Royal Artillery, to be a Chief Instructor, vice Major A B H Clerke, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st January, 1907.

Army Pay Department.

Major Sir John E S Maclure, Bart, Staff Pay master, is granted the substantive rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army. Dated 10th January 1907.

Brevet

Lieutenant Colonel Frank Graham, The Suffolk Regiment, to be Colonel Dated 7th January, 1907

Memorandum

Captain Henry C S Clarke, Royal Artillery, is granted themporary rank of Major whilst employed as a Major on the Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force, Dated 2nd December, 1906.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP-- RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

La Grippe Is Epidemic Catarrh.

LA GRIPPE spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are all subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

La grippe is well-named. The original term, la grippe, is French, but it has been shortened by the busy American to one word "grip."

Without any intention of doing so, a new word has been coined which describes the disease exactly.

The ailment clings to the patient as tenaciously as if some terrible giant had clutched him in a fatal clasp.

Men, women and children--whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of this terrible monster.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip caught you? If so, read the following letters.

These testimonials will show you the quickest and best means of ridding yourself of this tenacious disease and its after-effects.

Suffered Twelve Years From After-Effects of La Grippe.

Mr. Victor Patneaude, 828 Madison St., Topeka, Kas., a well-known carpenter and member of Knights and Ladies of Security, writes:

"Twelve years ago I had a severe attack of la grippe and I never really recovered my health and strength—but grew weaker every year, until I was unable to work.

"Two years ago I began using Peruna and it built up my strength so that in a couple of months I was able to go to work again.

"This winter I had another attack of la grippe, but Peruna soon drove it out of my system.

"My wife and I consider Peruna a household remedy."

Pneumonia Followed La Grippe—Pe-ru-na, the Remedy That Brought Relief.

Mr. T. Barnecott, West Aylmer, Ontario, Can., writes:

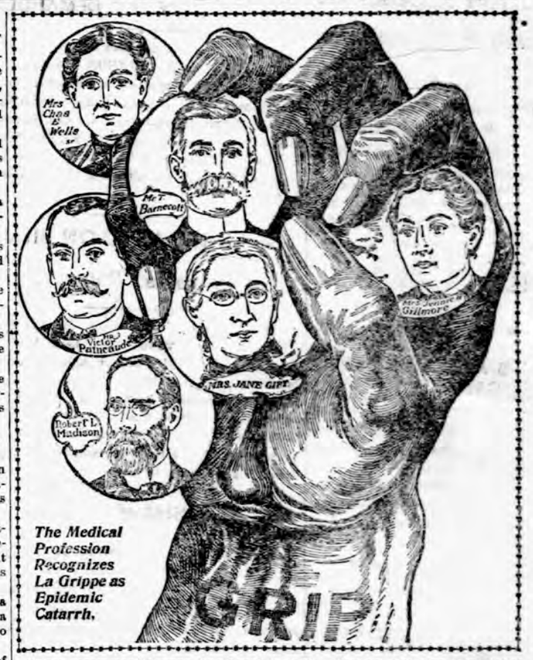
"Last winter I was ill with pneumonia after having la grippe. I took Peruna for two months, when I became quite well, and I can say that any one can be cured by it in a reasonable time and at little expense.

"Every time I take a cold, I take some Peruna, which makes me well again.

"I also advised it for my daughter who was so ill with prostration that she could not follow her trade of dress making.

"A bottle of Peruna made such a change in her that she has been able to follow her trade ever since.

"I also induced a young lady, who was all rundown and confined to the house, to take Peruna, and after taking Peruna for three months she is able to follow her trade of tailoring.



The Medical Profession Recognizes La Grippe as Epidemic Catarrh.

"I can recommend Peruna for all such who are ill and require a tonic."

Systemic Catarrh, the Result of La Grippe. Pe-ru-na Receives Credit for Present Good Health.

Mrs. Jennie W. Gilmore, Box 44, White Oak, Ind. Ter., formerly Housekeeper for Indiana Reform School for Boys, writes:

"Six years ago I had la grippe, which was followed by systemic catarrh.

"The only thing I used was Peruna and Manalin, and I have been in better health the last three years than for years before.

"I give Peruna all the credit for my good health."

Pe-ru-na—A Tonic After La Grippe.

Mrs. Chas. E. Wells, Sr., Dela

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, JANUARY 11

COURT.—The King arrived in London on Monday from Chatsworth, while the Queen went to Sandringham.—The Duke of Connaught presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation.

An International Economy Congress was opened on Wednesday in London by Mr. Haldane.

Art.—The winter exhibition of Old Masters at the Royal Academy, and the exhibition of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers are now open.

Ecclesiastical.—The restoration of the west front of Hereford Cathedral has been resumed.—At a meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge on Tuesday the Bishop of Qu'Appelle described the situation in Saskatchewan.

Education.—At the annual conference of teachers under the London County Council, Mrs. Humphrey Ward spoke on "Organized Games for Girls," and a headmaster described an experiment in the partial substitution of reading for arithmetic.—Dean Wace, Lord Hugh Cecil, Dr. Clifford, Dr. Guinness Rogers, and Sir John Kennaway continue the correspondence on the education crisis.

Ireland.—A Dublin journal says it has reason to believe that Mr. Harcourt, M. P., will succeed Mr. Bryce as Chief Secretary.—It is said that the Government will introduce next Session a Bill to establish a new University or University College in Dublin.—Mr. Crean, M. P., has openly espoused Mr. O'Brien's cause.

Labour.—The departmental committee on the probable effect of an eight-hours day has begun to take evidence.

Lord Selby and Sir E. Satow have been nominated members of the Permanent International Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Mr. Chamberlain, at the request of a Montreal paper, has addressed to the people of Canada a message in which he says that of all the bonds that can unite nations, that of commerce is the strongest, and the Unionist defeat at the last election was due to causes altogether outside the question of mutual preference.

Naval and Military.—The Dreadnought, on her experimental cruise, is expected to cover 7,500 knots, at an average speed of 17 knots.—Mr. Haldane spoke on Wednesday at a Yeomanry meeting.

Royal Institution.—Mr. W. Duddell in the last of his Christmas lectures dealt with wireless telegraphy.

Shipping.—The white Star Line is making Southampton instead of Liverpool the terminal port in England for four of its mail and passenger boats.—The master and second officer of the steamer "Isle of Jona, wrecked on the Yorkshire coast, have had their certificates suspended.

The Funeral of Lady Burdett-Coutts took place in Westminster Abbey on Saturday. The immense congregation included representatives of the King, the Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, and many distinguished people. Lady Burdett-Coutts has left all the property at her disposal to her husband.

The Trade Returns for December show increases of nearly 3 per cent. in imports and 9·6 per cent. in exports of home produce. For the twelvemonth the increases are 7·6 and 13·9 per cent.

Wills.—Captain W. Lowrie, of Newcastle, has left over £8,000 to local charities.—Mr. Briggs Priestley left property valued at over £282,000; Mr. J. C. L. Loeffler, £1,505,000; Mr. John Walker, £227,000.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Premier of New South Wales says that an immense surplus for the current financial year is already assured. The State has never been more prosperous.

Canada.—Local option by-laws were voted upon in 110 Ontario municipalities on Monday, and in a large majority of places were defeated. The proposal to convert Ottawa into a Federal district after the model of Washington has been rejected by the ratepayers.—Lord Strathcona arrived at Montreal on Saturday.

Newfoundland.—The Supreme Court is hearing the appeal of two fishermen who were fined for violating the Bait Act by putting herring on board a foreign vessel without a licence.

New Zealand.—The Premier announces that the contract for the mails between Wellington and San Francisco has not been renewed, pending a guarantee for more satisfactory carriage.—The Irish envoys, Mr. Devlin, M. P., and Mr. Donovan, are addressing meetings throughout the colony, and securing considerable sums for the Nationalist cause. Mr. Devlin says that of the money he has collected in Australia has not been sent home, so that it could not be improperly administered.

South Africa.—Mr. Smuts, at Krugersdorp said that Het Volk had nominated Mr. Langerman to show there was no breach between the party and the mines. Mr. Langerman said he would not vote for the repatriation of the Chinese till the whole question had been investigated.—Sir G. Farrar, at a Progressive meeting at Boksburg, said there was no hope of fresh capital for development so long as the supply of labour was liable to be tampered with. Unless the Labour Importation Ordinance were re-enacted by the Transvaal Parliament, employers as well as employed would be ruined. —The final voters' roll will be published next week and the elections will probably take place in the last week of February. The new Constitution will be promulgated to-morrow.—Lord Selborne refuses to withdraw a circular prohibiting railway employes from electioneering and from standing as candidates.—On December 31 there were 52,889 Chinese coolies in the Transvaal.—In Cape Colony there is discontent owing to the increase of fire insurance rates.

THE UNITED STATES.

Anti-Trust Proceedings.—Our Washington Correspondent says that the new year is likely to be prolific of convictions for violation of the rate, anti-trust, and rebate laws. The inquiry into railway disasters reveals startling instances of inefficient management and excessive hours. The Senate has demanded an inquiry into the Lumber Trust.

A Bomb Outrage in a Philadelphia bank on Saturday killed the bomb-thrower and an assistant cashier, and wounded ten others.

Sir Aston Webb was presented on Wednesday with the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects.

The Japanese in California.—The Governor of California, in his annual message to the State Legislature, says that the Japanese cannot become good American citizens, and it is useless to attempt to make them such. Until the Courts decide otherwise, the State will conduct under the law—State, national, and treaty—its schools as it thinks best, without the slightest disrespect to the Government of the United States or the subjects of any foreign nation.—The Senate at Washington is considering a resolution recommending negotiations with Japan for a modification of the treaty so as to prohibit the entrance of Japanese coolies into the United States.

FOREIGN.

China.—The total Maritime Customs collection for 1906 amounts to about £6,000,000—the highest amount ever received.—The British community interested in the opium traffic claim a hearing as to the intended extinction of the trade, which, they urge, ought to be gradual.

France.—M. Briand asserts that about three-quarters of the Bishops and clergy disapproved of the Papal intolerance.—A statement by the Bishop of Tarentaise shows that the dissolution of the diocesan association he had formed in order to retain for the Church certain ecclesiastical property was ordered by the Vatican.—The Chambers reassembled on Tuesday.

Germany.—Prince Bulow's Manifesto seems to have satisfied no one except the Centre and the Social Democrats, and has not stayed the disintegration in the *Bloc*.—Lieutenant-General von Trotha, supporting a National Liberal candidate at Bonn, said that Germany needed colonies, and the colonies needed men with brains and capital. No nation had been able to acquire or maintain colonies without bloodshed.—An enthusiastic audience on Tuesday listened to a lecture by Herr Dernburg on colonial development.—The Prussian Diet was opened on Tuesday. The Speech from the Throne promised a Bill for strengthening the German element in the Polish provinces. The estimates balance with a revenue and expenditure of £159,350,000.

Japan.—The Press ridicules the attempt of Russian journals to cause discussion between Japan and the United States.—Japan's foreign trade amounted last year to £84,000,000.—The forthcoming Budget will balance with a revenue and expenditure of £1,000,000.

Mount Etna, according to reports from the Etna Observatory, is showing renewed activity.

Morocco.—The Shereefian troops attacked Raisuli's stronghold on Saturday but were repulsed. The troops, largely reinforced, again moved against Zinat next morning but found it deserted. Raisuli escaped to the mountains and, according to French information has taken refuge with the Wedras tribe whose chief is said to be negotiating for his surrender.

Russia.—It is stated in Tokio that the negotiations for a Russo-Japanese commercial treaty have been virtually completed.—The Prefect of St. Petersburg was assassinated last week.—On Tuesday General Pavloff, Military Prosecutor-General, was assassinated by a revolutionary disguised as a clerk of the War Office. The assassin was arrested after killing a gendarme.

Siam.—A fire in the Chinese quarter at Bangkok has done damage estimated at £750,000.

Obituary.—The Shah of Persia; the Queen of Hanover; Sir H. de Bathe; Bishop Burdon; Mr. W. W. Read, the cricketer; Commanders J. Howson and E. B. Tinling; Major-Gen. D. M. C. Maitland; Col. R. H. C. Drury Lowe; Lieut.-Col. H. K. Stewart; Principal Rowlands, of Brecon; Mr. D. Murray, Australian merchant; Mr. C. O'Sullivan, F.R.S.; the Rev. T. H. Le Scouf; the Rev. J. Chataway; Mr. E. H. Crosby, of New York; Mr. J. Bernays; Lady Thornton; Mrs. Godley.—*Times*.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Russia and Japan.

Paris, Jan. 4.—Mr. Motono, the Japanese Ambassador to Russia, who is just now in Paris, has in the course of conversation with a representative of the *Matin* again contradicted the umoured tension between the Russian and Japanese Governments. His Excellency said:—

"It is absolutely untrue that the negotiations which have up to the present taken place have produced any tension between Russia and Japan. . . . The interpretation of a treaty of such importance nearly always gives rise to discussions or prolonged negotiations . . . and a certain divergence of views. In order to remove these divergencies, numerous cordial discussions have taken place. They have not as yet been settled but the two Governments are taking time in order to arrive at a definite interpretation which will in the future avert all misunderstanding between the two countries. The negotiations, though not yet finished, are proceeding very satisfactorily, and I assure you that there has never been any diplomatic tension."

Tokio, Jan. 9 (*Times*).—It is stated here on good authority that the negotiations for a Russo-Japanese commercial treaty have been virtually completed in St. Petersburg, and consequently the discussion of the question of the railway station at Changchun will soon be begun. The Japanese experts who recently examined the locality will accordingly start forthwith for Russia.

A QUADRUPLE ENTENTE.

Paris, Jan. 5.—Asked by the *Echo de Paris* to explain the exact position of affairs between England and Russia at the present time, M. Motono, Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg, replied:—"All I can say is that Anglo-Russian relations are taking a more and more friendly turn, and I should be in no way surprised if they shortly culminated in a close and comprehensive understanding."

The Japanese correspondents in London who supply the *Morning Post* with notes on Japanese questions, wrote on Sunday night:—It would be altogether presumptuous to suggest that a quadruple entente, to which it may be permissible here to make only a guarded reference, is at present to be viewed as having progressed so far as to be within the range of practical politics, and it will perhaps suffice to allude to the scheme as being just within the bounds of possibility rather than to dilate on the imminence of its fruition. The issues involved, however, are of a magnitude calculated to arrest the attention of those who perceive that the year on which we have just entered is likely to be unusually prolific of political surprises.

In writing last week of Japan's ardent wish to experience an era of peace in the Far East and of her resolve to contribute by all that lies in her power to do towards the consummation of so eminently desirable a condition of things as is therein implied, we hinted at the feasibility of a complete restoration of friendship between Russia and Japan—a friendship that assure ily need be none the less deep in that it is Japan's policy to make her own position practically unassailable. That there are many influences at work to-day in the direction of an extended alliance or understanding which shall include within its scope the development of China and Eastern Siberia as well as the colonisation of Indo-China, based upon improved relations between Great Britain and Russia, upon the Franco-Russian Alliance, upon the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and finally upon an extended and more perfect understanding between Japan and France, is almost a matter of common knowledge, and when the probable outcome of negotiations that may at any time assume definite shape is taken into account it will be seen that the formation of a quadruple entente, should it come to pass, of the character that is here indicated cannot fail to exercise, as one of the preliminaries to an international compact a preponderance of political power, and to a degree the importance of which it would be difficult to overestimate.

The reports which a short time ago were most assiduously spread in the Occident concerning Japanese designs in Indo-China were so utterly devoid of the element of probability that it was no wonder that they failed to attract more than the attention of the passing moment, and Japan spontaneously offered to give such guarantees to France on the subject as were more than satisfactory, the Japanese entertaining, as a matter of fact, nothing but a feeling of admiration for the way France has carried out in Indo-China the task which she set herself to achieve. There is in reality nothing to interfere with the acceptance by France and Japan of a common basis of action in respect of the countries and peoples of the Extreme Orient, and the circumstance that France is Russia's ally cannot but conduce in time to the creation of a better understanding than ever previously existed between Japan and France's friend, Japan's next-door neighbour in the Eastern Seas.

If, while France and Great Britain continue to preserve their close friendship, it should be that the relations between Russia and Great Britain progress towards the extreme cordiality which it is predicted on excellent authority will most likely be the result of the turn that affairs seem to be taking, then again, and in an altogether desirable fashion, will the cause of international harmony have been very appreciably advanced, and it will not be expecting too much from the friendly co-operation of those three European Powers which possess, it may be urged, the greatest stakes in Asia, with that fourth Power which has its national interests wholly centred in that part of the world to look for prosperity and commercial advancement in an unprecedented degree.

Japan seeks to manifest her esteem by every means at her command for the country to which she is formally allied, and towards that ally's friends she likewise cherishes nothing but the most cordial goodwill; it follows, therefore, that she desires to exist now that the war is a thing of the past, on terms of cordiality and intimacy with her neighbours and her neighbours' French friends, who are also the warm friends of her ally, and thus we have a foundation on which to erect a structure of exceptional strength as a bulwark against aggression from whatever quarter. That to the eyes of many who dwell in the Far East the trend of political affairs is somewhat in the direction indicated is, it is hoped, a sufficient reason for bringing the idea to the notice of students of international concerns for whom it may have an interest in the West.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5 (*Reuter*).—A conference of the higher officials of the Ministry of Marine was held to-day, under the presidency of the Czar, in order to examine the Bill for the conversion of the administration of the Ministry of Marine, according to a scheme based on the organisation of the German Navy Department. The administration is to be concentrated in the hands of three chiefs—namely, the Chief of the Czar's Cabinet of Marine, the Chief of the Staff of Admirals, and the Chief of the Administration of the Navy. The conference decided that the proposed reform could not at present be realised in its entirety.

A correspondent in St. Petersburg telegraphs on Jan. 7:—The most important imperial decision since the dissolution of the Duma has been definitely taken after serious conferences at Czarskoe Selo. It separates entirely the question of imperial defence from all branches of internal politics. The Emperor, with the approval of his Grand Ducal advisers and the military authorities, including Gen. Kuropatkin, becomes now the personal President of the Council of Imperial Defence, and both the Ministries of War and Marine cease to have a separate existence.

By the removal of the entire military system from the scope of the Duma's authority the Emperor definitely forbids the coming Duma from raising the question of the political Courts-martial on which the mass of the people feel with tenfold deeper passion than they did in regard to the Amnesty which the first Duma persistently demanded. It is thus evident that the direct effect of removing the Army and Navy from the competence of the Duma's interpellation by ending the existence of the War and Marine Ministers, who should under the Fundamental Laws furnish explanations in the Duma when invited, will be to cause an acute crisis immediately on the assembling of the next Duma.

The Emperor's decision illustrates his continued reliance on armed forces of the Crown, and not on the political reformers. Concurrently with this decision there will be approved further measures promising the removal of the local restrictions on the peasants, but it is the exclusion of the Duma from all access to the question of the Army that arouses the acute forebodings of the active political world.

ANOTHER "EXECUTION."

The *Pool's* correspondent telegraphed from St Petersburg on Jan. 9:—Gen. Pavloff, Military Prosecutor-General, was assassinated this morning, while walking in a small garden in the rear of his apartment, by a revolutionary disguised as a clerk of the War Office. His assailant fired six revolver shots directly into the abdomen of the general, who fell bathed in blood and almost immediately expired. The revolutionary succeeded in escaping as far as the Catherine Canal, which lies several blocks away from the Moika Canal, near which the murder took place. He was pursued by policemen, who fired on him and wounded him slightly without arresting his flight. Several of the shots fired by the police severely wounded two boys who were passing by. The revolutionary returned the fire of the policemen, killing one of them, and continued running towards the Catherine Canal. Here he was met by mounted police, who immediately arrested him. He is a tall fair youth, apparently between twenty and twenty-five years of age. To all questions he replies with a smile, and, so far, the police have no clue to his identity.

The evening papers state that when he was taken to the station he said to the police:—"There is no need to search me. I give you everything I have. I have nothing against you. I have done my duty. My plan has succeeded."

Gen. Pavloff represented the War Office before the last Duma. His defence of military executions aroused so much anger that he was hissed down and compelled to leave the building. His name was included in the list of twenty-seven persons whom the revolutionaries had marked for death. This list was found in the course of the recent domiciliary searches.

Reuter states that he was abhorred by Revolutionaries and Liberals alike. It is understood that he played a leading part in the institution of drumhead Courts-martial. His name became well known last June, when he was charged with purposely delaying an application for the reprieve of eight youths at Riga, in order to ensure their execution. It was this act which has in all probability led to his murder.

GERMANY.

The Emperor's interest in America and things American is shown by his sending Herr Waldemar von Schack who was until lately attached to the Foreign office, to investigate the commercial and financial conditions in the United States. Six Army officers are also leaving for the United States in February at his Majesty's expense to study the people and the country.

The testimony of a variety of independent observers is already making it abundantly clear, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, that Prince Bulow's manifesto has not availed to stay the process of disintegration in the *Bloc*. The Radicals are neither conciliated nor even impressed by the lecture which the Imperial Chancellor has administered to them, and his appeal to the Liberals and Conservatives to sink their differences and to make common cause against reaction from the Left has fallen upon deaf ears.

Prince Bulow's South German organ, the *Reichscorrespondenz*, endeavours to meet the complaints with regard to an official "strengthening of liberalism" which have repeatedly been made by the *Kreuz Zeitung* by explaining that "the Government has merely intimated to Liberalism that upon this occasion it will be fighting under conditions in which it will not have to reckon with official opposition. These conditions are present where Liberals have a prospect of being successful against a candidate of the Social Democracy or of the Centre. In cases of this kind it behoves the Government as well as the National parties to assist the return to the Reichstag of the Liberal candidate and not of the Clerical, in whose eyes national interests come after party interests, and still less of the Social Democrat, who has no eye for nationalconsiderations at all. But it is not the fact that the Government with an "arriere pensee" against the Conservatives has passed round the wordithat Liberalism is to be supported."

The "North German Gazette" appeals to the Conservatives not to allow themselves to be induced to vote for a Clerical candidate for fear of a strengthening of Liberalism, and it endeavours to prove that both Conservatives and Liberals are likely to profit in an equal degree from a weakening of Clerical influence.

The Socialist Konigsberger Volkszeitung publishes an extract from a letter which was written by an official in South-West Africa, and which, if true, furnishes a curious commentary upon the character of the "national" issue, upon which the Reichstag was ostensibly dissolved on Dec. 13. According to the writer of the latter in question:—"On Dec. 2 news reached Windhoek that 120 Hottentots had surrendered. Col. von Deimling regards this as practically the end of the campaign, for he has ordered his motor car to be sent to Keetmanshoop on Dec. 4 to bring him back from the front. It is stated that on Jan. 1 the war is to be declared as definitely at an end."

The Socialist "Vorwarts" assumes that the Government was aware of the surrender of the Bondelzwarts when it dissolved the Reichstag, but that it suppressed the information in order to secure a "hurrah majority" against the Centre and the Social Democracy.

In connection with the elections, a striking speech has been made by Herr Traeger, Radical People's Party, member for the district in the late Reichstag, who declared that in the forthcoming elections the Government was asking the country whether it was satisfied with the policy hitherto pursued, or whether it desired a new course. Whoever hoped for a new course was thoroughly disillusioned by Prince Bulow's New Year's Eve letter. "Every one of us," said Herr Traeger, "thought that Prince Bulow would come forward with a firm programme leading towards Liberalism, but that was not the case. The Imperial Chancellor gave us clearly to understand that he wants to secure a double majority. We, however, are in no wise inclined to submit to become merely a second majority to a game of cross-saw. (Loud cheers.) We can only support a Government which is based immovably on the principles of Liberalism. We are confident that events will compel the Government to respect our principles. We don't want to force our will on the Government, but in co-operation with it to arrive for the welfare of the people."

In spite of these strictures against the Imperial Chancellor, the general feeling of the meeting showed that the Berlin Liberals are determined to unite against the Centre and the Social Democracy.

In an article in the *Nation* entitled "La Journee des Dupes," the Independent Radical, Dr. Theodor Barth, protests against what he describes as Prince Bulow's invitation to the Radicals "to form up with the Prussian Junkers for the election quadrille." If, he says, the Radicals show themselves worthy of Prince Bulow's compromising confidence, that would be equivalent to a voluntary retirement from the ranks of serious Liberalism and to desertion to the enemy at the beginning of the battle. Prince Bulow's manifesto, in his opinion, is nothing less than a provocation to Democratic Liberals to incline more and more towards the Social Democracy.

Herr Maximilian Harden contributes to the "Berliner Tageblatt" an article in which he discusses the various developments of international policy during the past year and their influence upon German prestige abroad and German public opinion at home. According to his account, the attempts to divert the criticism of the Government into another channel culminated in the dissolution of the Reichstag and the provocation of the domestic crisis which the Government had consistently endeavoured to avoid. Herr Harden represents the Government as calculating that "if the nation is shown an enemy clad in the black and red livery of Beelzebub it will probably fall upon this monster and forget to criticise the growth of monarchical power and the achievements of the leading statesman. It need scarcely be feared that this plan can permanently succeed, but the fact that it could be conceived shows how hard it is for the spoiled child of fortune to accustom itself to the duties of a new position. Decade after decade Germany was allowed to regulate her domestic economy at her own good pleasure and to display its defects—such as the presence of foreign nationalities, particularism, and differences of religion—in the open market place without running the risk of international complications. To-day every symptom of weakness is dangerous, and in particular the erroneous belief that even from the non-socialist parties so unanimous answer is to be expected to questions of vital import to the Empire."

The representatives of the Radical People's Party have decided to introduce in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet a resolution providing for universal direct and secret suffrage for elections to the Diet.

THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

There were interesting sittings yesterday in both houses of the French Parliament.

Shortly after the Chamber of Deputies met, M. Louis Passy left the Presidential chair, and M. Henri Brisson delivered a speech, as is customary when a President first takes the chair after his election.

In the course of his remarks, M. Brisson referred to the various manners in which different political parties interpret the terms "liberty," "Has not the Third Republic," he asked, "adopted the best interpretation and applied it to every phase of political activity?" He made special mention of parliamentary discussion, the Press, the right of public meeting, and unionism.

M. Brisson's eulogy of the Republican idea of liberty was interrupted by the Abbe Gayraud with the remark, "We are not at all of that opinion!"

After the President had concluded his speech there was a short debate on the strike and lock-out of boot factory employes at Fougeres, where nearly 8,000 men have been out of work since November 5.

The Chamber, by 326 votes to 261, decided that the Fougeres strike and the boot trade generally should be investigated by the Labour Committee.

Urgency was voted on a proposal to grant £1,000 for the sufferers from Fougeres strike, and the matter was referred to the Budget Committee.

On taking the presidential chair in the Senate, M. Antonin Dubost delivered an address in which he dwelt on the importance of enacting no measures which would prove a hindrance to the nation's economic development, and the untrammelled initiative which is essential thereto.

M. Poincare, the former Minister of Finance, was the first speaker in the Budget debate which then commenced. He said that the Republic has now reached a point at which it must choose between a policy of financial improvidence and one of prudence and foresight.

Although the nation was in a period of intense industrial activity, the Budget showed a larger deficit every year. The public debt was increasing, whereas the contrary should be the case. He advocated retrenchment as a matter of the highest national importance.

If the directors of a limited liability company were to manage its affairs on the same lines as France manages her finances, they would, he remarked, be liable to prosecution under the law concerning the distribution of fictitious dividends. He appealed to the Senate to safeguard the nation's finances, while making the sacrifices demanded by patriotism and humanity.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SINKS.

At Cherbourg yesterday morning it was discovered that the French submarine Algerien, which had been moored overnight at her usual post, had disappeared. A diver warsent down, and discovered the submarine in 36ft. of water

The crew had left the submarine last night at five o'clock, and according to regulation had left the main hatch open, as per regulation, to allow the bad gases to escape. Owing to the very small floatable reserve which these boats possess, it is supposed that the churning of the water by a passing steam boat had caused the sea to splash in to the hatch and gradually fill the submarine.

CASE FOR THE KAISER'S COLONIES.

Why the Empire Must Retain Them.

COLONIAL markets or the downfall of the German Empire, was the sensational alternative presented tonight by the Colonial Director, Herr Dernburg, in a speech before a large audience, which included Princes, Dukes, Cabinet Ministers, foreign Ambassadors, and the leaders of the Teuton banking and commercial world.

The German Joseph Chamberlain made a stirring fighting speech of an hour's duration in favour of the retention of Germany's over-sea possessions, declaring that unless they were retained and developed into markets for German manufactured goods the Fatherland's greatly needed export trade was within measurable distance of annihilation. He justified his line of argument by pointing out how England was gradually monopolising the trade of her own colonies, how the United States were steadily appropriating the markets of South American, and how Japan must inevitably dominate the trade of the Far East. These movements, he said, compelled Germany to depend upon her own colonial possessions for that market which was requisite to keep the industrial life-blood of the nation from ebbing away.

DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCE.

His speech made a powerful impression upon the meeting, which was attended by the most distinguished audience ever assembled in Germany to listen to a campaign address. Herr Dernburg is in no sense an orator, but he has a manner of driving home hard facts and figures which is most persuasive. His speech was full of English quotations, which he rendered like a born Londoner. He was especially fond of citing American examples, which was attributable to the fact that he learned his hustling methods as a volunteer in a New York bank.

At the end of the address, during the course of which as is usual in Germany, not a ripple of applause had punctuated the speaker's monotonous reading, the audience rose at him thunderously, and "Hochs fur Dernburg!" filled the glittering concert hall in which the meeting took place.

Then the hundreds of merchant princes here for the annual congress of the German Chambers of Commerce, under whose auspices the meeting was held, gathered in clusters in the corridors and stood for an hour discussing the telling points of the speech.

There has certainly never been a more eloquent and convincing plea for the Kaiser's deserts.

PRINCELY CANDIDATES.

The election campaign activity now mainly consists of persuasive efforts by the various parties to induce one another to give way and unite upon a single nominee. The most striking success in this direction is reported to-day from Breslau, where even the Catholics have joined hands with the Conservatives and Liberals to support Prince von Hatzfeldt (Duke of Trachenberg), the head of one of the noblest houses in Germany, who is waging an almost hopeless fight against the present Socialist member, Herr Eduard Bernstein, well known in England, where he spent fifteen years in exile. A piquant feature of this contest is the fact that Prince Hatzfeldt's great aunt was an intimate friend of Ferdinand Lassalle, one of the founders of the Socialist Party.

Prince Hohenlohe Langenburg, the late Colonial Director, is another princely personage who is trying to unseat a Socialist. He is now standing for a Gotha constituency, now represented by a Red shoemaker. Still another scion of princely blood, Prince Schoenaich Carolath, who made the Kaiser believe in the divining rod, is trying to hold his Reichstag seat in Guben against the inevitable and omnipresent Socialist. The Reds are particularly anxious to bring the representatives of crowned tyranny to book.

The Kaiser has made a personal appeal to "My true Berliners" to have the capital free from social democracy. His appeal is concealed between the lines of an unprecedentedly warm telegram of thanks to the municipal body, wherein he wishes Berlin a richly blessed New Year. The Government is now impressing school teachers in the provinces into election service, and has ordered them to hustle in arousing stay-at-home voters. The German Manufacturers' Union is raising a Government election fund from members on the basis of one mark per man in their employ.

NEW SHAH'S STRONG HAND.

What will be His Brother's Fate?

Amir Bahadur Jang, chief of the late Shah's bodyguard and Keeper of the Privy Purse, has been dismissed. A man of great influence, he is said to have endeavoured to aid the Court party to secure the succession for the late Shah's second son, Shoaes Sultana. The degraded chief is permitted to make a pilgrimage to Mecca, his form of banishment.

Curiosity is felt as to the fate of Shoaes Sultana, whom the heir ordered out of the Shah's death chamber, where he was making a scene. He has had a checkered career as a provincial Governor, tried to escape to Europe in 1903, and is "persona ingratissima" with his brother.

Ain-ad-Dowleh, the late Premier, has been summoned from Korassan, his place of refuge since last July, when he was dismissed owing to popular resentment of his exactions. His great possessions, rather than a desire for his services, may account for the summons. It is the general opinion that the Shah will recall Amin-es-Sultan, who ceased to be Premier in 1903. He has made a tour of the world and is now in Switzerland. His influence secured the recognition of Muhammad Ali as heir to Muzaffer-ud-Din. Amin is one of the ablest men of enlightened modern Persia. His recall would be popular.

The late Shah's request to be buried at Kerbela is not received with favour. The cost would be great. The popular comment is that, not content with being extravagant during his life, he must in death also be extravagant. The assembly has passed a vote of condolence and appointed a deputation to the present Shah. To-day, the Moslem Sabbath, the bazaars are closed, and cossacks patrol the streets. All is quiet.

Marauders infest the approaches to Teheran. An armed band stopped the courier to the British Legation yesterday. On being assured that he had no money they allowed him to proceed, after inquiring the whereabouts of the Persian post from Resht. Happily those mails were six hours in advance and escaped the bandits.

KAISER AND HIS OFFICERS.

No Rich Meals or French Champagne.

The Kaiser has issued orders to the officers of the German army to abandon their epicurean habits and to live the simple life.

The managements of the regimental messes have been instructed that even when the Kaiser honours the officers with his presence at table, the menu shall consist only of soup, fish, vegetables, joints, butter and cheese. No liquors or other kinds of after-dinner beverages are to be served, but the meal may be enlivened, the Kaiser says with one wine—either white or red wine or punch—and a single glass of champagne.

It seems that his Majesty recently lunched with one of the smart Lancer regiments at Potsdam, where the officers thought they would please him with an especially sumptuous array of delicacies and wines, including a bewildering variety of French champagne. The result was an order sent through the military authorities to the effect that the Kaiser wished all such luxuries to be scopped.

Since the issue of the order, I am told, the Kaiser lunched with the Alexander Grenadier Guards in Berlin, and drank with gusto French champagne poured out of bottles with German lables. He assured his hosts that German champagne was good enough for anybody, and every bit as satisfying as that which came from the other side of the Rhine.

The Kaiser has also taken action to call attention to the habit still in considerable vogue in Germany of tucking the serviette under the chin at formal dinners. This is a common sight in German restaurants. The other night a newly-made "Excellency" was a guest at the Kaiser's table, and hid his expensive shirt front beneath the sheltering folds of a huge serviette. Everybody trembled for fear of what would happen when the Kaiser, who happened to be reading a despatch, discovered the offence.

Suddenly looking up, his Majesty turned to the innocent guest, saying, laughingly, "Tell me, my dear Excellency, do you want to be shaved just now?" Salvoes of laughter greeted this Imperial bon mot, and his Excellency, promptly bared his shirt front.

VOLCANO'S FIRE FOUNTAINS.

The main crater of the Mauna Loa volcano at Hokuaweoweo, Hawaii, affords a most magnificent spectacle at present. An eruption visible for hundreds of miles has taken place. There are hundreds of fire fountains playing and the lava is flowing down to the coast. No casualties have been reported, but thirty slight earthquake shocks have been registered. The summit of the volcano partially subsided after the eruption.

The North German and Transatlantic Fire Insurance Companies, of Hamburg, notwithstanding the plea that the earthquake clause in their policies protected them against claims for damages by fire arising out of the San Francisco earthquake, have been adjudged liable by the Court of First Instance.

CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Sir Wm. Holland Favours the Project.

IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS WILL AUGMENT BUSINESS.

It becomes more obvious every day that the project of a channel tunnel is a really serious scheme, which has a far greater chance of being sanctioned by Parliament than is generally supposed by the public at large. Several members of the Cabinet are in favour of it—probably a majority. The bulk of the Liberal party is, to say the least, not antagonistic to it; and we understand that when the scheme is laid before Parliament, the whole of the Irish party will vote for it en bloc.

The Channel Tunnel enterprise is discussed from two points of view: (1) Would it be a national danger? (2) Would it be a commercial benefit.

On the first question, military opinion of the older school makes, as the "Daily Mail's" interviews have shown, a stand almost unanimously and determinedly hostile to the project; while soldiers of the younger school are not inclined to take the same view as the interesting letter from an officer in the Royal Marine Artillery, published a few days ago, made abundantly clear.

As to the commercial issues, the letter published in to-day's "Daily Mail" from M. Menier, the well-known French chocolate manufacturer and leader in the entente cordiale, supporting the tunnel, is followed to-day by statements which advocates of the tunnel will peruse with satisfaction from

Sir William Henry Holland, M.P.
Sir Thomas Wrightson.
Mr. Godfrey Wedgwood.

Sir William Henry Holland, M.P., for the Rotherham division of Yorkshire and one of the commercial magnates of the country, who is at present in Cairo, made a statement to a "Daily Mail" correspondent in that city on Thursday evening of his views on the Channel Tunnel controversy.

Sir Henry's position in regard to British trade enables him to take a broad-minded view. He is vice-president of the Fine Cotton Spinners' Association and President of the Associated Chamber of Commerce. He has been a member of the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence, and was one of the commissioners representing this country at the last Paris Exhibition.

"As a business man," Sir Henry said to our correspondent, "I regard the national safety as the first consideration, and because I am convinced it will not be impaired I support the Channel Tunnel. If it were otherwise I would drop it to-morrow, I sincerely hope the subject will be considered solely on its merits, therefore I would deprecate all attempts to make it a party question.

GOOD FOR QUICK DELIVERY.

"The Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom have not yet discussed the question, and I am unable to speak on their behalf; but I expect that British commercial opinion will be in favour of the project, as improved communication cannot fail to augment the volume of business.

"I believe that the greater convenience of the tunnel would increase the number of Continental buyers in British markets.

"The tunnel would certainly be useful for goods where quick delivery and avoidance of unnecessary handling are more important than cheapness of transit, but in the case of heavy goods, where lowness of freight is first consideration, and a little extra delay is comparatively unimportant, the tunnel would effect no change.

"Apart from these considerations, there would, in my opinion, be no opportunity of dealing with heavy goods, for I can imagine that the growth of the passenger traffic through the tunnel would within a few years almost fully occupy the lines.

"We pride ourselves on the magnitude of our entrepot trades. This is why the world's buyers resort mainly to our markets. The tunnel is likely, in my opinion, to augment this class of trade, and, protanto British shipping interests would be gainers.

"If the tunnel were made, I believe in a few years we should wonder how we had managed to do without it. Most of the great engineering projects designed to improve international communications had to contend with prophets of evil, but none of these projects is now regretted, so far as I know."

Sir Thomas Wrightson, a northern coal and steel proprietor, member of the Stockton firm of Head, Wrightson, and Co., who formerly sat in Parliament for Stockton, and later for East St. Pancras, is also visiting Cairo. He has informed the "Daily Mail" correspondent that he also is in favour of the tunnel. He added:

"I do not believe the military authorities are unable to provide for the risks of invasion, which are greatly exaggerated."

THE POTTERY TRADE VIEW.

In 1883 Mr. Godfrey Wedgwood, senior partner of the famous Staffordshire potters, Messrs. Josiah Wedgwood and Sons, gave evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the Channel Tunnel, strongly emphasising the commercial advantages of the scheme. "I have not a doubt," he said, "but that such improved facility of communication as the Tunnel would give would very largely develop our Continental business."

The present directors of the firm, while admitting industrial advantages, are not friendly to the tunnel. Writing from Etruria, Mr. Cecil Wedgwood says:—

"My father, the late Godfrey Wedgwood, gave evidence entirely from the trade point of view, being careful to emphasise this fact. I do not think that from a national point of view he was in favour of the Channel Tunnel. Certainly the present directors of my firm are all against the Channel Tunnel scheme from the national point of view, although they are fully alive to the advantage which our particular trade would reap from the scheme. They are opposed to the scheme on the ground that:

1. It would be damaging to the national safety;

2. They do not believe that a tunnel could be built and pay a dividend on the money invested, if reasonable rates for transit were to be charged;

That being so, it is quite obvious that eventually the Channel Tunnel would become a national charge.

"The only argument that they can see for the tunnel is that it would probably necessitate universal military service, which, in their view, would be an immense advantage, but they do not think that this advantage counterbalances the disadvantage mentioned above—i.e., national safety.

A technical objection to the Channel Tunnel scheme is raised by the "Builder" in connection with the steep maximum gradient of 1 in 548 of the approach railway which is nearly three miles long.

"More severe gradients are certainly to be found, as, for instance, on the Mont Cenis line and the Prince of Wales Pier, Dover, but the gradient now proposed, taken in conjunction with the length of the approach, is unparalleled in railway engineering, and cannot be regarded as satisfactory for heavy and continuous traffic."

POPE ADDRESSES FRANCE.

THE Pope has just issued another encyclical to the French clergy and nation on the Separation of Church and State.

In this document Pius X. expresses satisfaction at the unity which Catholics manifest, and declares that the Church is being persecuted.

Explaining why he would not sanction the Public Worship Associations provided for in the Separation Law, he states that they are contrary to ecclesiastical hierarchy.

Referring to the recent addition to the Separation, Act, he declares that "it is a law of spoliation, a law of confiscation and has completed the plundering of the church."

"This law," he adds, "has organised anarchy. It leaves uncertain whether the churches will remain at the disposal of the clergy and their parishioners, places the priest in each parish under the arbitrary control of municipal authorities, and consequently paves the way for conflicts throughout the land."

"The pernicious and ambiguous text of certain articles of this law," continues the Sovereign Pontiff, "throws new light on the purposes of our enemies. They desire to destroy the Church and to dechristianise France, but without the nation noticing what is being done. If their plans were really popular, as they pretend, they would not hesitate to pursue them openly and to assume full responsibility."

The Pope adds that the minimum which it is possible for him to accept is separation as it exists in the case of the Catholic Church in England. If his enemies refuse to grant this it stands proved that they are wrong and their intentions bad.

##

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 87 1/8 = unchanged
2 per cent. Rentes ..... 91 3/4 = "
3½ per cent. Imuan Sterling Loan 104 1/4 — plus 3/8
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 64 15/16 — plus 1/8

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 31 3/8 = plus 3/16
2 months hence ..... 31 3/4 = plus 3/16
Spot in New York ..... 68 1/2 = plus 3/8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·22 1/2 = —1·2
Berlin cheques ..... 20·51 = plus 1/2
New York Demand ..... 4·85 3/4 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 5 pr. ct. = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills .... 4 7/8 do. = "
6 months' sight Bank Bills .... 4 3/8 do. = — 1/8
3 months 'sight Fine Trade Bills 5 1/4 do. = — 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills 5 1/4 do. = unchanged

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 4 3/4 — plus 1/8
7 day market loans ..... 4 5/8 — unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £2,00,000 for South America.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 3d/4 value

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 30 1/2+1/8 New terms Feb.-Mar. sellers firm

HAPPESEED—
Yellow Gunerat 46 3/4—1/4 April-May sellers dull
Yellow Cawnpore 46 Mar.-April sellers dull
Brown-42 1/2—1/4 April-May sellers dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 +1/8 Jan.-Feb, sellers steady

COPPER—
—Coffee in New York 7

ARRIVALS—
ASteamers'A Hal"lo jus

IN LIVERPOOL—
Cotton Market closed ..... quiet
East Indian ..... quiet
Manchester ..... steady
Total Sales 10,000
Spot ..... 5·90+4
Egyptian F G F Brown 10 3/4
Sold on speculation and for Export 1,500
Imports 30,000
Futures closed ..... steady

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·53	5·51	5·49
plus 5	plus 4	plus 3
April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·48	5·47	5·47
plus 3	plus 2	plus 2
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sept.-Oct.
5·48	5·49	5·36
plus 1		

Receipts at U. S. Ports ..... 42,000 bales
Do. last year ..... 18,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... 7,000 "
Do. do. Continent ..... 16,000 "

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 11·00 plus 20
Futures, month of March ..... 9·47 plus 10
Do. do. July ..... 9·63 plus 10

Advanced owing to decreasing stocks and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 10 7/16 plus 1/16
Futures, month of Mar ..... 10·21 plus 16
Do. do. July ..... 10·24 plus 10
Tone at close ..... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 24th January :

Cotton	18,251	bales.
Wheat	9,210	cwts.
Linseed	300	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	100	do
Gingellyseed	11,234	do
Poppyseed	6	do
Groundnuts	2,370	do
Castorseed	1,418	do
Rice	3,320	do
Myrabollam s	6,456	do
Cottonseed	27,275	do
Mowrasced	nil	do
Grain	2, 08	do
Jeowar	1·42	do
Maize	34	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gobl bullion Rs. 14,01,600
Gobl coin Rs. 2,9500
Gobl bullion Rs. 75,200
Ex s s "Oriental" fgom London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25.

Actual clearances of Cotton from Bombay to Europe during the years 1905 and 1906.

	1906	1905	Inc. or Dec.	Per tage
Liverpool	50,794	25,892		
London	1,778	284		
Manchester	nil	3		
Hull	249	231		
United Kingdom	220	nil		
Total U K	53,01	26,410	+26,671	101·01
Marseilles	8,104	2,825		
Havre	32,543	23,198		
Dunkirk	77,953	50,234		
France	781	nil		
Total France	119·65	73,257	+46,208	63·01
Antwerp	174,198	117,632		
Ghent	429	660		
Belgium	215	nil		
Tota Belgium	174,812	118,292	+56,520	47·80
Hamburg	186,891	123,874		
Bremen	10,408	6,210		
Germany	1,230	nil		
Total Germany	196,599	130,164	+68,435	52·57
Genoa	137,980	90,932		
Venice	86,958	58,239		
Leghorn	1,497	1,199		
Naples	7,49	6,251		
Catania	3,700	3,570		
Italy	275	nil		
Total Italy	227,917	157,162	+70,755	45·02
Barcelona	39,858	26,831		
Passengers	299	nil		
Gijon	854	112		
Spain	4,644	nil		
Total Spain	45,355	26,943	+18,412	68·33
Christiania	211	56		
Bergen	nil	56		
Norway	112	nil		
Total Norway	323	112	+211	188·39
Trieste	142,286	113,461		
Fiume	14,396	16,102		
Total Austria	156,682	129,563	+27,119	20·93
Stockholm	313	nil		
Gottenburg	3,859	2,290		
Norkuping	758	360		
Malmo	1,700	nil		
Sweden	1,792	nil		
Total Sweden	8,292	2,650	+5,732	23·08
Riga	800	nil		
Odessa	600	nil		
St Petersburg	2,740	nil		
Revel	1,000	600		
Russia	721	nil		
Total Russia	5,9·0	600	+5360	893·33
Constantinople	197	300	—103	34·33
Total Bales	989,6 3	667,723	+322,370	48·30

The above interesting table is issued by the Chamber of Commerce. We learn from it that the largest customer we have for East Indian Cotton in Europe is Italy with 227,917 Bales, then comes Germany with 198,599 Bales, Belgium with 174,812 Bales, Austria with 156,682 Bales, and France with 118,465 Bales. The total to the United Kingdom is 53101 bales only. All countries show a considerable increase over 1905 when the demand for Surats was very poor owing to the large American crop and the low prices current early in the year. Special notice should be taken of the increasing direct shipments to Sweden and Russia.

COTTON.

The Census Bureau report of cotton ginned up to 16th instant shows 12,168,000 commercial bales. This points to a total crop of slightly over 13 1/4 million bales and compares as follows with the quantity ginned up to the same date during the past four seasons :—

1905-06	9,998,000	bales.
1904-05	12,768,000	"
1903-04	9,486,000	"
1902-03	9,536,000	"

The home markets have been quiet but steady through out the week. Receipts at the U. S. ports continue very heavy for the present time of the year, while on the other hand the exports to Great Britain and the Continent are also on an unusually large scale. Stocks are decreasing weekly at the U.S. Ports and also in the interior ports, and it seems that notwithstanding the large supplies, the long anticipated decline in rates is not probable in the near future in consequence of the greatly increased trade demand for the staple.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans, since our last mail report, in Liverpool and New York:

	Liverpool.	New York.
January 18th	5·06	10·90
" 19th	5·04	10·80
" 21st	5·06	10·90
22nd	5·70	10·90
23rd	5·06	10·80
24th	5·00	11·00

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool March-April and New York March :—

January.	Liverpool.	New York.
18th	5·44	9·41
19th	5·43	9·49
21st	5·42	9·41
22nd	5·46	9·44
23rd	5·46	9·35
24th	5·49	9·47

In Bombay the trade has been chiefly occupied throughout the week with the January settlement which terminated to-day. Fluctuations of upwards of Rs. 30 per candy have taken place since the Satta transactions were opened and the settlement has been on an unusually large scale due to the big rise in prices which were recorded in October and which led to heavy speculative operations. The actual cotton tendered during the current month against previous sales, has been on big lines, and brokers have been largely occupied with the usual settlements of contracts passing through various hands. Shipments both to Japan and Europe have been very considerable.

The tone of the market at the close is quiet but steady. The amount of fresh business put through during the week was very limited as buyers are holding off. For forward delivery in March quotations for Oomra descriptions are some Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 lower than the January settlement rates, and sellers have been keen to operate. Receipts in up-country markets are increasing.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	13,275	142,822	229,405
Central India	4,372	14,078	24,372
Barsee and Nuggur	8,990	56,927	48,835
Berars	23,812	261,777	266,215
Central Provinces	20,019	124,811	139,257
Total Comras	70,467	540,465	728,114
Dholleras	6,155	43,918	25,575
Broach	134	1,749	23,719
Compta and Dharwar	915	12,310	10,929
Westerns	105	5,601	1,615
Bengals, N.-W.-P.	15,333	224,627	237,599
Bengals, Rajputana	2,411	14,545	8,329
Sind	439	8,819	15,784
Persian	nil.	844	801
American	1,057	8,667	7,501
Egyptian	nil.	413	366
Other Sorts	8	231	1,014
Totals	97,0 6	933,296	1,061,052

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	17,000
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 24th Jan.	933,296
Shipments for the week to Europe	42,939
Do to China, Japan, and Coast Ports	27,477
Total	70,476
Total Shipments from 8th Oct to 24th Jan.	
Europe	314,530
Japan	167,881
China	7,340
Coast Ports	17,088
Total	507,439
Afloat in harbour for Europe	18,813
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	14,338

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	24,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·56	5·52	5·50
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·49	5·48	5·48
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·46	5·41	5·37
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, M. S. (Ry. terms)	173	162	..	25th Jan.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)	177	167	..	do
B. Punjab M G	177	167	..	do
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G	207	201	..	do
Khandelsh (M G)	193	184	..	do.
Jalgaum (M G)	193	186	..	do
Khandwa (M G)	206	200	..	do
Khaugaum, fair staple (M-G)	206	200	..	do
Akola (M-G) do				
Yeotmal (M. G.)	221	215	..	do
Dayamangaum and Poolgaum M-G	217	211	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	225	219	..	do
Bronch (M.G.)	253	..	238	Mar. 25
Muttia (M. G.)	182	172	..	Jan. 25
MG Karanja fair staple	206	200	..	do
Oomra good staple	218	212	..	do
Barsee Puchhani good staple	206	200	..	do

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—Market steady and unchanged for old crop. For new crop prices are advancing owing to better demand from Europe. We quote :—

Ready ..... Rs. 7
April-May ..... " 7/6

RAPESEED.—Market steady with little business reported. New Brown Kutni is offerred at Rs. 7/4 but no buyers. We quote Brown Cawnpore Ready Rs. 7/10. Brown Delhi April-May Rs. 7/4.

GINGELLY SEED.—Firm owing to better demand, but the high prices asked check business. We quote.—

85 per cent. Bold White	...	...	Rs. 49 1/2
75 per cent. do.	...	...	Rs. 48 1/4
50 per cent. do.	...	...	Rs. 47 1/4
Black Delhi Beawar	...	...	Rs. 46
Red Khandwa	...	...	Rs. 46 1/2

COTTONSEED is quiet and unchanged at Rs. 19 February-March.

CASTORSEED. Dull and declining. Ready Rs. 394. April-May Rs. 34½ to 35.

POPPYSEED. Steady at unchanged at Rs. 10/4 ready and Rs 8 4/6 April-May sellers.

MOWRASSED. Nothing doing. Nominal rate Rs. 7/2.

WHEAT. The position is unchanged. Export houses and mills not operating at current prices, and up-country holders not reducing their offers. Bussiness is confined to Bazaar dealers. We quote.

White Karachi ... Rs. 4/7.
" Delhi ... ... " 4/8/3.

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Wheat	37,636 cwts.
Linseed	3,907 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,614 "
Gingellyseed	1,05,284 "
Poppyseed	429 "
Groundnuts	14,288 "
Castorseed	51,708 "
Rice	114,649 "
Myrabollams	26,317 "
Cottonseed	1,34,122 "
Mowrasced	83 "
Gram	10,383 "
Joowar	6,091 "
Maize	897 "

FREIGHT.

The market is easier with not much business reported. The Steamer 'Moltkafels' booked cotton for Hamburg at 19s. to 19s. 6d, the Str 'Arconia' for Genoa cotton at 18s. to 18s. 6d. For Hull seeds were booked January shipment at 14s. 6d. For February shipment speculators sold London and Antwerp at 14s. 6d. For March April speculators ask 15s. Open ports and buyers offer 14s. 6d.

The fixtures reported are the Stamers 'Benaron' and Wensleydale' both February loading on lump sum basis.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	17th Jan.	5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 13th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 6th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 15th Dec.	9 do.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES. Rs.

Public Deposits	9,39,089	Increase
Other Deposits	18,78,240	Decrease
Sundries	82,327	do.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	3,48,691	do.
Other Authorized Securities	51,516	do.
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	4,13,839	Increase
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	11,77,072	Decrease
Bills Discounted and Purchased Securities	2,05,180	do.
Bullion	26,144	do.
Balance with other Banks	15,88,337	do.
Sundries	32,200	do.
Cash	19,97,403	Increase

The above figures show that the increase in cash balance of twenty lakhs is caused by a decline in trade demand of 6 1/2 lakhs, an increase in Public deposits of 9 1/2 lakhs and a decrease in Banks investment of 4 lakhs.

Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows an advance of 21 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras an advance of 7 1-4 lakhs. Money remains firm and in good demand at 8 per cent. per annum for short fixed deposits.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bill sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs,1,26,20,000. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday One crore was put up for tender and of this amount Rs. 18·50 lakhs was taken in bills at 1s. 4 3/32d. and Rs. 8.60 lakhs in transfers at 1s 4 5/32d, tenderers at these rates receiving 31 per cent against 13 per cent last week. For next week one crore is again advertised for allotment.

The mail of the 11th January brings £39,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	6,50,000
Bombay	"	7,30,000
Madras	"	3,20,000
Total	Rs.	17,00,000

The mail of the 18th January brings £193,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, £30,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	18,80,000
Bombay	"	12,10,000
Madras	"	7,00,000
Total	Rs.	38,00,000

The mail of the 25th January brings £30,000 silver and £120,000 gold for Bombay also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	650,000
Bombay	"	11,10,000
Madras	"	1,20,000
Total	Rs.	18,80,000

EXCHANGE.

The fluctuations during the past week have been small and unimportant, Bank Paper although quoted generally a little lower has been obtainable at the old prices on most days. For forward delivery there is still no enquiry.

Export bills are scarce and old contracts are still ample for most requirements. Calcutta no longer produces bills on the old scale and business generally can only be discribed as dragging. Of course sterling Exchange is still high and a fall to more normal prices would materially assist Exporters.

For far forward delivery in conjunction with earlier months at a higher price as low as 1s. 4 1/4d. has been paid for three months credits.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4 1/8d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4 5/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 15/32d. to 7/16	
do 6 do. do.	1s. 4 5/8d. to 19/32	
French Francs 3 m/s D A	172 1/4	
Marcka 3 do. do.	141	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	161 1/2	
Shanghai 30 do. do.	221	
Japan 30 do. do.	148 1/2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Rupee Paper has advanced about one per cent since our last mail report, with a good demand for investment and firmness in Calcutta. The monthly settlement comes off on Thursday the 31st inst. and there should be some excitement in the bazaar during the interval. Closing rates are noted below. Local Corporation bonds are steady and unchanged with little business passing.

3 1-2 per cent, cash	Rs.	97-2
1st settlement 31st January	"	97-3
3 per cent. cash	"	83-8

	Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	102	8
4 per cent " "	1930	102	8
4 per cent " "	1923	102	8
4 per cent " "	1965	102	8
3½ per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	101	12
3 per cent " "	1946	101	12
3½ per cent " "	Tanna	119	0
3 per cent " "	Sanitary	117	0
2½ per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	102	0
4 per cent " "	1964-65	102	0

BULLION.

Early in the week silver was quiet but has firmed up at the close owing to reports of Government of India buying and a strong demand for ready silver in the Bombay bazaar. The off take is about 100 bars per day. A large business has been done in London and Bombay.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	1	0
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver Ready	0	14	0
1st settlement	31	0	0
2nd do	30	14	0

PIECE GOODS.

WHITES.—Market steady. There is a little buying going on as Amritsar dealers are coming into the market. Prices are unchanged.

GREY SHIRTINGS—There is a small business reported and prices are steady.

GREY DHOOTIES.—The market is dull and dealers are losing.

FANCY GOODS.—Dealers are selling as there is a good inquiry for ready goods.

PRINTS.—Market is dull and no business is passing.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly sales.
Shanghai	105,000	50,000	6,000
Hongkong	126,000	25,000	4500
	231,000	75,000	10,500
	306,000 bales		

The local market is quiet but steady.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL.—Market is quiet and closes weak.

IRON AND STEEL.—Market quiet but steady with little doing.

SPELTER.—Dull.

COALS.

The market is strong for ready Coal. Resales of Bengal descriptions have been made at Rs, 15/8 to Rs. 16/0.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and very few transactions have been reported during the week. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,360. In miscellaneous Companies, Badhan Piles are quiet at Rs. 130. Bombay Flour have declined to Rs. 865. Delhi Flours have improved to Rs. 155 A good lot of Port Canning and Land Improvement Coy. was placed at Rs 432 1/2 during this week. Bombay Telephones are steady at Rs. 40 1-2. Treachers are steady and in demand at Rs. 525. Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 250 and Preference shares at Rs. 262 1-2. Press Shares are steady and mofussils have improved to Rs. 580. New Berars are steady at Rs. 525; Indian Cotton at Rs. 135; Volkarts at Rs. 1,070. In Mill Companies, Central India are quiet at Rs, 1,950; Swadeshis at Rs. 1,535; Colaba Land and Mill shares have declined to Rs. 1,075; Crescents to Rs. 116 1-4; Davids have ruled at and about Rs. 430; Empress during the beginning of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 527-8 and gradually they have declined to Rs. 510; Howard Bulloughs have shanged hands at Rs. 580; Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 190; Manekji Petitshave ruled between Rs. 3,530 and Rs, 3,545 and have closed at the latter rate; Morarjis have improved to Rs. 2815. Sholapurs are steady at Rs, 3,825. Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 745. Leopolds have changed hands at Rs. 93. Queens have advanced to Rs. 1160. Southern Marathas are quiet at Rs. 175. In Railway Companies Tapti-Valleys are quiet at Rs, 485, Ahmedabad Prantej Rs, 540. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

The First Report of the Directors of the above Bank was issued on Thursday. It read :—

The Bank was registered with limited liability on September 7th 1906, under Act VI of 1882, with a Capital of Rupees One Crore, divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The share application list was closed on October 3rd when shares to the number of 1,45,503 were applied for. The full number of 1,00,000 shares were allotted against payment of Rs. 10 per share on application and Rs. 15 per share on allotment. A first Call of Rs. 25 per share was also made payable on December 15th, and up to this date Rs. 24,06,525 have been received in respect of the same the sum of Rs. 93,475 only being still outstanding.

The Directors now have the pleasure to submit the Bank's Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 31st December 1906. The Auditors' Report is also annexed.

It will be seen that the net profit, after allowing for rebate on Bills Discounted, amounts to Rs. 25,177-12-1. Preliminary Expenses, amounting to Rs. 18,599-12-0, comprise the expenses incidental to the formation of the Bank from its registration on 7th September to 31st October 1906. From November 1st, when Banking Business was commenced, all expenditure has been debited to Profit and Loss Account and provided for the net result being a profit of Rs. 25,177-12-1. From this amount the Directors propose to transfer Rs. 5,000, to Preliminary expenses and to carry the balance Rs. 20,177-12-1 forward. A statement of the Liabilities and Assets and the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank will be drawn up twice yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, and after the same has been certified to by the Bank's Auditors a copy will be forwarded to the shareholders, together with the Directors' Report. Under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act a general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank must be held within Six months of its registration. A date will be fixed for this meeting hereafter, and notice of the same will be given to the shareholders by advertisement in the principal local newspapers. The Report of the Directors and the Accounts of the Bank, as now submitted, will then be placed before the shareholders.

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

Market Dull.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 24.

Freights are generally dull and there is little demand. No fixtures have been reported, and except for near shipment for seeds there is little enquiry.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following quotations were received by Messrs. Scott and Tod, Share, Stock and Exchange Brokers, of Second Beach Line, Madras, by Special Cablegram 24th January :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 11 3	£0 13 9
Balaghat	£1	£1	£0 23 6	£0 25 0
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 13 0	£0 14 0
Coromandel	£1	£1	nuttilated	nuttilated
Dec. G. F. Deep	£1	8s. 0d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£2 2 6	£2 5 0
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£0 23 3	£0 25 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 3 6
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 18 0	£0 20 0
Hattli	£1	£1	£2 1 3	£2 3 0
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 13 0	£2 16 3
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Kempinkota New	8s.	8s.	£0 1 0	£0 1 1½
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£6 3 0	£6 6 3
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Mysore Wynaad	£1	40s.	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£0 24 6	£0 25 6
Coregam (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 13 0	£0 14 0
Coregam (Pro)	"	"	£0 17 0	£0 18 0
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 3 1½
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	£0 6 9	£0 8 3
Topuldodi	£1	10s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 6

MARK HAMBOURG TALKS

About the Music Nerve—

A great musician seems to be one big nerve—The Music Nerve—which thrills and vibrates to every mood and emotion, and thus the *very ardour* of genius exhausts the nerve force far more rapidly than is usual with less gifted people. Interviewed recently about this important fact, Mr. Mark Hambourg, the wonderful master of the piano, admits that the nervous strain of continuous recitals taxes his energy so heavily that he finds it necessary to replenish his nervous system with a course of Phosferine. So highly does Mr. Hambourg esteem the recuperative powers of the famous nerve Tonic, that he willingly allows us to reproduce his opinion of the invigorating qualities of Phosferine.

And how to safeguard it.

MARK HAMBOURG writes :—"I consider I have derived considerable benefit from the use of Phosferine and find it to be an excellent pick-me-up after my recitals."—November 3, 1906.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

"EVERY DROP IS WORTH A DIAMOND"

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Neuralgia	Brain-Fag	Sciatica
Rheumatism	Sleeplessness	Nervous Prostration
Indigestion	Exhaustion	Palpitation
Backache	Influenza	Loss of Appetite
Lassitude	Headaches	Melancholia
Mental Exhaustion	Hysteria	Nervous Ailments
Premature Decay	Faintness	Nervous Dyspepsia
Nervous Debility	Anæmia	Impoverished Blood
Stomach Disorders	Depression of Spirits	Impure Blood

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

No other Medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring Shattered Constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy.

It is the most powerful Nerve and Recuperative Tonic known. It removes Mental Depression, want of Tone and Nerve Power. It has remarkable Health-giving, Strength-giving, Energising, and Rejuvenating properties.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	H.I.M. the Emperor of China
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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors :—Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

TEAS,
Fragrant and refreshing.
COFFEES,
Fresh and
Stimulating.
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WHISKIES
Perfection.
PROVISIONS,
always fresh and
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For Textile, Flour & other Mills
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"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

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sweeter than SUGAR.

And every article connected with Aerated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from

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For Complexion Troubles due to Heat.
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"For *Your* Skin."
Rowland's Kalydor is most soothing, healing, and refreshing. It readily removes all blemishes caused by heat—it makes your complexion white, clear, velvety and healthy. This preparation cannot possibly harm the most delicate skin. Get a bottle to-day from your chemist, 2/3 and 4/6. ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

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FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head or hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

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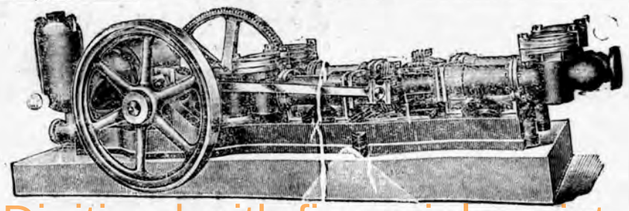

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of "Dr. Nerve Food" "ZARCUDA," "The Extraordinary Blood Medicine" See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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It revives those who are overworked, whether mentally or physically.

A complete Milk Food.
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Malted Milk contains soluble dextrine and maltose. The casein is so altered under the influence of malt fermentation that its original properties are lost, and it cannot coagulate in the stomach, for which reason the most delicate can assimilate it easily.

Ready for immediate use.
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The best and safest nutriment for infants deprived of mother's milk; for those who are out of health; and for convalescents of all ages.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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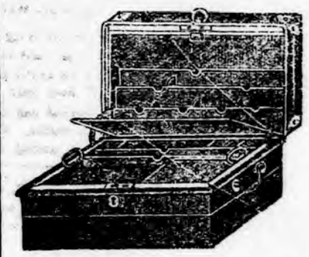

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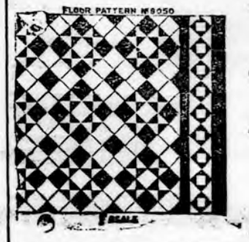

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